FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 024 *2 February 1979*

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U.S. WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PLANS 'COMPLICATE' SALT TALKS

LD011225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[R. Tumkovskiy article: "Specious Arguments: How the United States Tries to Justify the Arms Race"]

[Text] As is known, in the early seventies Washington was forced to officially acknowledge a state of Soviet-American strategic nuclear parity. That was in practice an acknowledgment of the defeat of the American course of seeking nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union, a course which had been followed for over 25 years. Its main content was the U.S. desire to obtain decisive quantitative superiority in delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons--in the fifties by creating major strategic air forces, and in the sixties by creating major ICBM and SLBM forces.

Under the Nixon administration the desire to insure military superiority was linked with the transition of the arms race from the quantitative to the qualitative sphere and with improving missile systems and replacing obsolete ones. As before, the myth of the "Soviet military threat" was used to justify the continuing arms race. However, the fact that expatiations on the "Soviet threat" contradicted the American side's own admission of the state of nuclear parity between the USSR and the United States further stressed their specious, malicious nature.

In these conditions yet another "motive" for the arms race is being circulated across the ocean. Its essence was set out by M. Shulman, special adviser to the U.S. secretary of state for Soviet affairs. Among the U.S. military-political leadership, he stated, the opinion is widespread that "further strengthening the country's military potential will strengthen our bargaining position at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks by exerting additional pressure on the USSR."

Thus the artifically constructed, illogical linkage can be clearly seen. For strategic offensive arms limitation talks to be successful (from the American viewpoint), pressure must be exerted on the Soviet Union, and for this it is necessary, they assert, to arm. In other words, every new American spiral in the arms race is justified by...the "interests" of curbing it. But this approach can only retard the resolution of one of today's most important problems.

In the early seventies the United States began to rearm the greater part of its strategic forces with new missile systems equipped with multiple independently targeted warheads. These are the Minuteman-3 ICBM, which carries three nuclear warheads, and the Poseidon ballistic missile, intended for nuclear submarines, which carries 10 nuclear warheads. At the same time it was decided to arm B-52 strategic bombers and FB-111 medium bombers with a new means of destruction--SRAM air-launched ballistic missiles. The B-52 is capable of carrying up to 20 such missiles, and the FB-111--up to 6. As a result, in the event of war U.S. strategic forces would be capable of increasing the number of nuclear strikes several times over.

After this the development of new strategic offensive weapons systems began: the Trident missile submarine system, the B-1 supersonic strategic bomber and cruise missiles. Here the Pentagon leaders--those who shout about the "Soviet threat"-- asserted that the United States is 5 years and more ahead of the Soviet Union in developing these weapons systems and that such a lead guarantees it considerable military-political advantages.

The American plans created a real threat to the Soviet Union's security. That is why our country was forced to undertake the necessary actions. [paragraph continues]

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "The Soviet Union has always found and, you may be sure, will always find the necessary response to any military challenge." The Soviet missiles about which the West is now making so much fuss are the response to another surge in the arms race effected by the United States.

The noisy campaign mounted in NATO countries, particularly in the United States, around the "too effective" Soviet missiles has a quite definite goal: that of justifying the continued fueling of the arms race and U.S. manufacture and deployment of missile systems with even greater accuracy in delivering nuclear warheads to their targets.

However, even in the United States there are fewer and fewer simpletons prepared to believe the inventions on the "Soviet threat." Such a flagrant anti-Soviet slander is rejected outright, for instance, by the prominent American military specialist Herbert Scoville in the Washington POST. And even the Pentagon leaders themselves hardly believe in that "threat." All the same, they use it to fuel the arms race. The well-known American scientist Kistiakowsky, writing in the New York TIMES magazine section, noted that current U.S. programs for modernizing the armed forces are capable of provoking the Soviet Union.

Underway right now is the expedited development of a whole range of new types and systems of offensive weapons which could be deployed by the United States and its NATO allies in the early and mideighties: the MX ICBM, the Trident-2 SLBM, a medium-range ballistic missile for deployment in Europe and cruise missiles. Common to all these missile systems is the improvement of their combat effectiveness by utilizing powerful nuclear warheads and increasing reliability and accuracy.

It is planned to deploy the MX ICBM in mobile form to insure that the missile's location is concealed. For instance, the possibility of secretly moving each missile periodically from one silo to another is being considered. Some 6,000 silos may be constructed for a grouping comprising 300 MX missiles, for instance.

Even Western specialists warn that this MX basing system would substantially complicate the reaching of a SALT-II agreement since it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to monitor the number of missiles using national technical monitoring facilities. The selfsame Scoville, like many other American specialists, stresses that the deployment of the MX mobile ICBM would almost inevitably result in a new and expensive arms race spiral which would by no means contribute to strengthening the security of the United States and other countries.

The list of new systems of mass destruction weapons for whose development many billions of dollars are being earmarked features neutron, laser, genetic and other types of weapons. This means that the Pentagon is developing the arms race in new and still more dangerous directions.

U.S. supporters of an arms race are now attempting to "link" it with the problem of U.S. Senate ratification of the SALT-II agreement currently being elaborated. Both the development of new missile and other systems and the increase in the military budget are presented as being necessary to insure that Congress approves the new SALT agreement with the Soviet Union and, consequently, to "pacify" those "hawkish" legislators who are insisting that the United States obtain unilateral military advantages.

The Pentagon and NATO headquarters make no secret of the fact that the new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, like the old, are aimed primarily against the USSR and its allies. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries naturally cannot permit the imperialists to achieve the position of superior strength which is so desirable for them. "We will not weaken our defense in the face of imperialism's growing military might, no matter what demagogic arguments are used to cover such appeals," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has declared. "That would have irreparable consequences for the cause of socialism and for the cause of the freedom and independence of the peoples."

VARIATION TO REPORT ON KORNIYENKO PRESS CONFERENCE

The following variation to the item entitled "Korniyenko Holds Press Conference on Disarmament Issues," published in the 26 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, is taken from the TASS-attributed report published in PRAVDA 26 January on page 4 under the headline "USSR Foreign Ministry Press Conference""

Page AA 1, PRAVDA omits first paragraph and substitutes the following:

On 25 January a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in connection with the end of the disarmament debate at the 33d UN General Assembly [UNGA] session and the start of the Disarmament Committee's work in Geneva.

G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, spoke at the press conference.

In the past year of 1978, he said, the Soviet Union continued to do everything incumbent on it to insure a decisive breakthrough in halting the arms race and achieving transition to real disarmament measures.

Its efforts within the UN framework are also aimed at attaining this goal. At the recent 33d UNGA session the Soviet Union sought further progress in implementing the ideas it had previously submitted, making a number of practical proposals concerned with their development and concretization.

Inasmuch as the main danger to peace comes from the growing nuclear arms race, a central place in our efforts is naturally occupied by steps aimed at halting the production of nuclear arms in all their forms and varieties and at gradually reducing stockpiles of these arms, right up to their total liquidation.

In supporting such a radical solution--the permanent prohibition of nuclear arms and their removal from states' arsenals, with a simultaneous ban on the use of force in general--we do not exclude, but on the contrary propose, individual partial measures leading in this direction.

One of these measures, whose implementation the Soviet Union has proposed at the United Nations, would be the conclusion of an international convention on the nonuse of nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territories.

This proposal, which meets halfway the nonnuclear states' wishes for stronger guarantees of security, met with such widespread approval at the 33d UNGA session that the delegates of only two states--China and Albania--could bring themselves to vote against it, while 137 states voted for it. It is now up to the Disarmament Committee. A Soviet draft convention is already in the committee's possession.

The negative stance adopted by the NATO countries hitherto gives no opportunity for giving binding, treaty form to the UNGA resolution appealing for the nonemplacement of nuclear weapons on the territory of those states where there are no such weapons at present.

The UNGA again adopted a resolution urging the Disarmament Committee to continue talks actively with a view to elaborating the text of an agreement prohibiting the creation of new types of systems of mass destruction weapons. It is time to discuss the draft convention prohibiting the production, stockpiling, development and use of neutron weapons, which has been in the Disarmament Committee's portfolio for a long time now.

In this connection I should like to stress that for its part the Soviet Union, while attaching paramount significance to questions of limiting and ultimately liquidating nuclear weapons, by no means underrates the importance of limiting so-called conventional, i.e. nonnuclear weapons, especially since today many types of these weapons have enormous destructive power.

As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his recent message to the Disarmament Committee, the time has come for states, peoples and statesmen responsible for their countries' life and prosperity to fully realize the real importance of the alternatives now facing mankind: Either the arms race is stopped and reversed, so that peaceful principles can at last be asserted irreversibly in interstate relations, or there will be a move toward further extremely dangerous brinkmanship. This would involve all the attendant negative consequences for the relaxation of tension, the normalization of interstate relations and the solution of world economic problems. There is only one possible choice here: Efforts aimed at achieving a decisive breakthrough in the struggle to end the arms race must be redoubled, trebled, increased tenfold.

G.M. Korniyenko went on to answer correspondents' questions...rewording, deleting passages.

BREZHNEV VIEWS NATO POLICIES IN MESSAGE TO WPC MEETING

LD011810 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, February 1, TASS--Follows the full text of the message by Leonid Brezhnev to the participants of the World Peace Council session:

"To participants in the session of the World Peace Council, Berlin

Dear friends,

I am cordially greeting you, people dedicating their will and energies for a lasting and just peace all over the world. Your movement, which is marking its 30th anniversary this year, has inscribed quite a number of illustrious and glorious pages into this struggle.

You have come together in the capital of the German Democratic Republic in order to exchange views on the topical events of international life, to reveal behind the numerous bends of world politics its main trends, and clearly determine your place and objectives in the current struggle of various forces. This is particularly important precisely now that detente has noticeably slowed down as the actions of militaristic circles of imperialism, using as a cover the false thesis of "Soviet military threat", are pushing the NATO member-countries onto the dangerous road of a further arms build-up and increasing military spendings constitute a real and increasingly growing threat to the security of peoples.

The policy of the present Chinese leaders also plays into the hands of these forces. Far from contributing towards ending the arms race, they themselves are instigating it, striving to gain support from the militaristic forces of imperialism and increase their military potential placed at the service of far-reaching hegemonic, great-power designs.

I shall apparently not be wrong if I say that peace and progress of mankind depend today in a larger measure than ever before on whether it proves to be possible to stop the death-carrying spiral of the permanent build-up of arms manufacture. In this is now the key to continuing and strengthening the policy of detente, to resolving the disarmament problem. Halting the arms race and cutting military budgets also means creating prerequisites for a real resolution of many acute problems encountered by the popular masses in various countries. Allow me, friends, to express confidence that the World Peace Council will make a worthy contribution to this great cause.

The USSR, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have unservingly advanced and are advancing along the road of peace, detente and disarmament. This principled course has again been borne out by the concrete proposals which were jointly put forward in November 1978 in Moscow by the socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty organisation.

I wish you fruitful and successful work. May its results serve towards a new upsurge of the mass movement against the endless build up of lethal weapons, for strengthening peace, national independence, freedom and happiness of all peoples.

L. Brezhnev.

WPC Objectives Explained

LD012344 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, February 1, TASS--A press conference took place here in view of the forthcoming session of the World Council of Peace. The session, which is due to open in the capital of the GDR on February 2, will be attended by delegations and representatives of the National Committee of Peace Champions and the public, trade unions and mass democratic organizations from more than a hundred countries.

As was pointed out at the press conference, the participants in the session will focus their attention on topical international problems, first of all, on questions of struggle of peace forces for an end to the arms race, for real progress in the cause of disarmament, and for the further deepening of detente. Peace champions will discuss the tasks of the World Council of Peace in the implementation of an extensive programme of energetic actions, specifically, a worldwide campaign for a ban on the neutron bomb.

The World Peace Council leaders who spoke at the press conference emphasized that the convocation of the widely representative forum reflects an acute necessity for the further enlistment of the efforts of all people of good will for a resolute counter action of the intrigues of the forces of militarism and reaction which push the mankind on to the road of unrestrained escalation of the arms race. The public can and must say its weighty word in the solution of the entire complex of matters connected with disarmament. This is the principal aim of the Berlin session of the World Council of Peace.

U.S., JAPAN, PRC PURSUING ANTI-SOVIET 'TRIPLE ALLIANCE'

LD011141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[M. Demchenko article: "Knocking an Alliance Together"]

[Text] By all appearances, Japan is building up its military potential at an accelerated rate. Appropriations for rearming the army created in violation of the country's Constitution increase every year. Today the Japanese Armed Forces' firepower is 30 times greater than that of the former imperial army. However, Japanese generals are not satisfied with this and are calling for their army to be equipped with nuclear weapons. Appeals by the Japanese military for an arms race apparently receive a certain degree of support from the Japanese Government and monopolies.

Japanese Government activity in the military sphere was particularly increased last year. Things even reached the stage where for the first time in the entire postwar period former Prime Minister Fukuda used the opening of a Japanese Diet session last year to touch on military questions. In the Diet, where representatives of the National Defense Agency were calling for the Japanese Army to be equipped with nuclear weapons, Fukuda told the deputies that "the possession of nuclear weapons is possible" and does not contradict the country's Constitution.

Such militarist aspirations are supported by the United States, which makes no secret of its intentions to use Japan as its main military and political ally in Asia within the framework of the Pentagon's global strategy. Last year was filled with numerous Japanese-American meetings and talks aimed at expanding military cooperation between the two countries. Pentagon representatives managed to transfer to Japan a significant proportion of the expense of maintaining about 140 American bases located on Japanese territory. [paragraph continues]

Washington is trying in every way to make Japan increase its military potential by purchasing American combat hardware. This was discussed, in particular, at the Tokyo talks between U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and Japanese Government representatives. At the talks, as is known, there was talk of further building up the combat might of both countries' Armed Forces and strengthening the Japanese-American military alliance. The strengthening of this alliance and the buildup of military might are being carried out under the same pretext of the imaginary "Soviet threat".

Japanese militarist circles are now echoing the Pentagon by repeating the "Soviet threat" fabrication on every occasion. They are thereby trying to justify the arms race in the country and the inculcation in the Japanese Army of shameless anti-Sovietism and revanchist, samurai spirit. In the past, Japanese militarists' anti-Sovietism has only caused great damage to Japan's national interests..

The resurgence of Japanese militarism and the expansion of Japanese-American cooperation are taking place in close collaboration with the two countries' monopolies and financial oligarchies.

Japanese militarist circles are now striving in every way to expand their ties with NATO and the West European military. This course on Tokyo's part is approved in Washington.

However, it is now increasingly a question of "trilateral cooperation"--consolidating ties between the United States, Japan and China. Formerly, U.S. Asian strategy was based on joint actions by the U.S. Armed Forces, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the Seoul regime's army. A new doctrine was recently elaborated in Washington for the Asian Continent and the Pacific, which provides for a further buildup in American military might in that region and the strengthening of the "partnership" with Japan and China. The United States has followed the Beijing [Peking] leadership's openly anti-Soviet foreign policy closely and seems to have concluded that the time has come to involve China in implementing American strategy. Having decided to use allied Japan for this purpose, Washington urged Tokyo and Beijing to speed up the conclusion of the so-called Japanese-Chinese Peace and Friendship Treaty. On the Beijing leadership's insistence, the treaty, signed in Beijing last August, included the notorious "antihegemony" article, which is anti-Soviet in nature and serves the selfish interests of the present Chinese emperors and the interests of the opponents of relaxation of international tension.

The political orientation of Chinese-Japanese relations on the basis of this document can be judged if only by Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping] visit to Japan, where he went to participate in the ceremony of exchanging instruments of ratification for the treaty. The theme of all his talks with Japanese statesmen was the call--permeated with anti-Sovietism--for the arms race to be intensified and for the two countries to prepare for a new world war. The Beijing envoy sought to persuade his Tokyo interlocutors that Japan "must spend more on defense, occupy a tougher position regarding the Soviet Union and strengthen Japanese-American cooperation." The range of people with whom Deng Xiaoping came into contact in Japan shows quite clearly that Beijing is now gambling on alliance with extreme rightwing Japanese political circles expressing the interests of the most bellicose and reactionary groups of the monopoly bourgeoisie.

These circles, which place unfounded and illegitimate claims on the Soviet Union, make no secret of their intentions to use the atmosphere which has arisen since the conclusion of the treaty with China to exert pressure on the USSR to obtain concessions in resolving political questions of Japanese-Soviet relations. Why is all this being done? How are such intentions linked with the statements by leaders of the present Japanese Government on Japan's desire to "maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union"? Who is pushing Tokyo onto the path of anti-Sovietism, which is dangerous above all for Japan itself?

It is known that long before the signing of the Japanese-Chinese Peace and Friendship Treaty, Deng Xiaoping expatiated on the "commonality of anti-Soviet interests for China, the United States and Japan" and hinted at the need for joint actions by these countries. Now China's contacts with Japan and the United States, according to the New York TIMES, are developing so much that specialists are speaking of a forthcoming trilateral alliance. It is planned to throw together such an alliance on the basis of the existing Japanese-American Security Treaty and Japanese-Chinese Peace and Friendship Treaty, whose anti-Soviet orientation is well known to everyone, and also on the basis of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. As the Washington POST wrote on the eve of the establishment of American-Chinese relations, the Chinese leadership is "energetically seeking not only diplomatic relations with the United States but also a lasting American-Chinese alliance against Moscow."

The joint U.S.-Chinese communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations contains a clause similar to the "antihegemony" article of the Japanese-Chinese treaty. It is evidently for precisely this reason that Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] pointed out the connection between these two documents. At a Beijing press conference he said that the normalization of China's relations with the United States and Japan and the signing of the Japanese-Chinese Peace and Friendship Treaty "undoubtedly accord with the interests of the struggle by peoples of various countries against hegemonism...."

And insofar as it is known what opposition to "hegemonism" now means when expressed by Beijing's leaders, it is consequently a question of the PRC, the United States and Japan closing ranks for the purpose of regrouping forces in the Far East and eastern Asia against the Soviet Union. To quote the Washington POST, Deng Xiaoping "wants, at the very least, a U.S.-Chinese treaty that will be the same as the Japanese-Chinese treaty." For the moment, Washington is not giving its own interpretation of this clause of the communique. But this is, after all, a significant reaction, also. Does it not mean Washington's tacit agreement with the Chinese interpretation?...

Thus, the outlines of a future triple alliance are beginning to appear increasingly clearly. Each of the three countries, as can be seen, is pursuing above all its own interests. Proceeding from its own military-political doctrine, Washington is trying to use the Beijing leadership's anti-Sovietism for its own purposes and is encouraging in every way China's hegemonist ambitions in increasing its military potential. The United States intends to use China as a tool of the imperialist forces in order to exert pressure on the socialist countries.

The U.S. and Japanese monopolies regard China as their trading and economic appendage--a broad market for the sale of their indutrial output and a new source of raw materials.

The Beijing leadership is not concealing its desire for a rapprochement with the United States and Japan and also for the expansion of trade with other capitalist countries for the sake of building up Chinese military-industrial potential. The world press links the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations with the plans for deliveries of weapons to China by the West. U.S. companies, the WALL STREET JOURNAL points out, are counting on securing good additional earnings through China's feverish desire to catch up with the industrialized West.

The throwing together of a triple alliance is figuratively called "playing the China card" by many political observers. The Americans and Japanese can hardly compliment themselves on having succeeded in bringing China into this game. It seems rather that Beijing is playing its own "card". Drawing closer to the imperialist camp, Beijing--for the sake of its own great-Han aspirations--is prompting the monopoly bourgeoisie to step up the struggle against the socialist community and the forces of peace, democracy and social progress. In zealously opposing the relaxation of international tension, Beijing is pursuing a provocative-militaristic course.

What appear to suffer most from this alliance are the national interests of Japan, which could find itself drawn not only into the U.S. military-political strategy but also into China's aggressive great-Han policy. Beijing's appeal to Japan to "mount a joint struggle against the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation" serves as a graphic evidence of the dangerous nature of Japanese-Chinese "cooperation" on the basis of the recently concluded treaty. This appeal which the Chinese leadership made, citing the Japan-Chinese Peace and Friendship Treaty, was conveyed recently to Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda by Fu Hao, the newspaper ASAHI reported. So this is how the Beijing leaders interpret "friendship and peace" with Japan. This is by no means Beijing's first attempt to tie Japan to its adventurist foreign policy course, and undoubtedly it will not be the last.

CAMBODIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ADVISES WALDHEIM ON UN REPRESENTATION

LD011219 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, February 1, TASS--The Kampuchean news agency circulated a message from Hon Sen, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to Kurt Waldheim, the U.N. Secretary-general. The message says, specifically:

The savage genocide regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, the tool of Beijing's [Peking] expansionist policy, was overthrown on January 7. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea was set up to discharge state functions. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the only legitimate representative of Kampuchea, reaffirms that the People's Republic of Kampuchea pursues a foreign policy of peace, friendship and nonalignment. It is sending its permanent representatives to the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

It is only the People's Revolutionary Council that has the right to appoint Kampuchean representatives at the United Nations, U.N. specialised agencies and other international organizations. No one has been authorised to conduct on behalf of Kampuchea any activities in the United Nations, its specialized agencies and all other international organisations.

Hon Sen asked that this message be circulated as a document of the U.N. General Assembly.

SRV SAYS POL POT-IENG SARY CLIQUE USING UN FOR PROPAGANDA

LD020652 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 2, TASS--The permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the United Nations, Ha Van Lau, has requested the secretary general of the international community, Kurt Waldheim, to prevent the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique from using the United Nations Organization for malicious propaganda. The slanderous fabrications over the events in Kampuchea being spread at the United Nations by a representative of the clique, overthrown by the people, are categorically turned down in the letter sent by Ha Van Lau to Kurt Waldheim.

MOSCOW DISCUSSION PROGRAM VIEWS CRITICISM OF MARITIME FLEET

LD011956 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

["People and Events" program presented by Vladimir Pozner and Aleksandr Barabeychik]

[Text] [Pozner] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision that gives the merchant marine, the ministry, the legal right to put down its foot. This decision of the top executive body makes it possible for the ministry to annul commercial agreements with the foreign shipping lines of countries that discriminate the Soviet shipping fleets. Certain Western countries have, for instance, accused the Soviet merchant marine of dumping, and as proof of this they call attention to the fact of no Soviet ships being laid up. Now what would you say to that, Aleksandr?

[Barabeychik] Well, it's true that no Soviet ships are laid up, but this has nothing to do with dumping. What it has to do with is a planned economy, and this planned economy centers on (?export) and internal shipping. From 86 to 88 percent of all shipping applies to either Soviet external trade or to the shipping inside the country. Only from 12 to 14 percent of the volume is foreign freight.

[Pozner] Still, even with those figures, it would be worthwhile to dwell in some detail at least on Soviet commercial policies in respect to shipping. The Black Sea Shipping Company is this country's largest and (Aleksandr Drivobokov) is one of its executives. We asked him to comment on that and here is what he said:

[(Drivobokov) in Russian, fading into English translation] The Black Sea Shipping Company is the largest in the Soviet merchant marine. It accounts for one-quarter of all shipping done under the Soviet flag. Our prices do not differ on the average from the general international rates. We are interested in making a reasonable profit out of our operations. There is one line, the Southeast Asia to Europe route, where our prices are from 10 to 12 per cent lower than what our competitors demand. The reason for this is that our ships on this line are at least 10 years old and they are slower than others and therefore cheaper.

[Pozner] Well, it seems pretty clear that the whole issue of Soviet dumping has no ground to stand on or, perhaps better said, no water to sail on. I have another fact here to back that up. Nowadays, it has become fashionable to blame the Soviet merchant marine for the international merchant marine crisis that has so many ships laid up. Now then, the total tonnage of the Soviet merchant marine is somewhat under 15 million tons, while the tonnage of laid-up ships in the capitalist world reaches from 80 million to 100 million tons. Obviously, our fleet is a drop in the bucket and the blame for those laid-up ships should be put squarely where it lies, which is not at our doorstep.

SRV, NIGERIAN ENVOYS SPEAK AT MAPUTO NONALINED MEETING

LD012126 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, February 1, TASS--Vigorously supported by the countries of socialism and all progressive mankind, the peoples in southern Africa are stepping up the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialist bastions, for their independence, freedom and self-determination, for peace. This was stated by the head of the Vietnamese delegation Nguyen Thi Binh at a session here of the non-aligned countries' Coordination Bureau. The very existence of racist regimes, she said, runs counter to the laws of historic development.

The present strategy of imperialism in the south of Africa, Nguyen Thi Binh went on, consists in retaining its economic, military and other interests by replacing archaic forms of domination by neocolonialism. This is the essence of the so-called "solutions" suggested by the Western countries for the Namibian and Rhodesian problems.

Speaking on behalf of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, one of its leaders, Robert Mugabe, underlined that, by supporting the liberation struggle of African peoples, the socialist countries once again confirm their loyalty to the principle of proletarian internationalism. He highly assessed also the political, moral, diplomatic support and material aid given by the non-alignment movement to the Patriotic Front.

Robert Mugabe submitted for the deliberations of the extraordinary session of the non-aligned countries' Coordination Bureau, a proposal to recognize the Patriotic Front as a full member of the nonalignment movement.

Deputy General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization Baren Rey noted the considerable growth in recent years of international solidarity with the national liberation movements in the south of Africa.

Baren Rey pointed to the need to strengthen unity between the national liberation movement, the socialist community and democratic forces in the capitalist countries in their common struggle for a new world order, free of colonialism, aggression, racism, and the exploitation of man by man.

The Nigerian delegate, Minister of Labor Henry Adefope, called for stepping up support to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, so that the freedom fighters of the front could wage armed liberation struggle on a still wider scale till final victory.

'CLARIFICATION' OF U.S. SOVIET POLICY URGED AFTER DENG VISIT

LD011840 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

["Concerning the American-Chinese Meeting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 1, TASS--The signing of a number of American-Chinese documents was held in White House. These include an agreement on cooperation in the field of science and technology, an agreement on the establishment of consular relations and opening of general consulates, an agreement on cooperation in the field of the physics of high energies and some other agreements.

But it is not this that attracts the attention of the American press and the press of some other countries to Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping] visit.

Deng Xiaoping used his stay in Washington for statements which were rightly characterised by the British newspaper GUARDIAN as transcending far beyond the framework of diplomatic politeness. There was a whole series of speeches and statements containing slander against the Soviet Union and its policy. Deng Xiaoping said the USSR was "the main seat of war", called for "unification and firm joint actions against the Soviet Union", etc. And all this was stated not during some private discussions but at meetings in Congress and at official receptions. He made such statements at specially held press conferences.

The American press stresses that the motives of the Chinese leadership are absolutely clear: "to impart an anti-Soviet colouring to the visit". As it was noted by the Washington POST, Deng Xiaoping simply wants to include Washington into the anti-Soviet harness. Note was taken in the United States of Deng Xiaoping's persistent attempts to lecture the American Government on how to conduct its foreign policy. It was also noted that some of his statements were actually an attempt to undermine the positions of President Carter who wants the conclusion of a new treaty with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms.

At a regular press conference, the White House press secretary declined to answer a question by journalists about his attitude to Deng Xiaoping's rude attacks against the Soviet Union's policy during his yesterday's statement in Congress. Many words were said from the American side in connection with Deng Xiaoping's stay. But these words do not indicate the attitude of the U.S. administration to the incendiary statements by the Chinese guest of the White House, to the slandering of the policy of relaxation of tension, to the condemnation of efforts to restrict the arms race, to calls to create "a united front against the Soviet Union".

All this calls for clarification. For in statements by the American side it was said that the talks with Deng Xiaoping had revealed the existence of "many common perspectives", that the two sides could facilitate the attainment of "analogous aims" and even that the sides had agreed "to conduct regular consultations on questions of common strategic interest".

The Chinese understanding of perspectives, aims and strategic interest is known. The Peking leadership orients itself at war, hegemonism, at the suppression of national-liberation movements and at struggle against socialist countries. The Washington POST notes that this definitely is not the road that the majority of Americans wants to follow. The same paper urges President Carter to clearly indicate to the Chinese, the Russians and to the American people the direction in which, as he thinks, the new American-Chinese relations are advancing and how far he is prepared to advance in that direction.

Deng Asks Anti-Soviet Struggle

OW021009 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 1 Feb 79 OW

[Syetranin commentary: "How Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] Tried to Mislead and Confuse People's Minds and Foment Dissension"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping is continuing his visit to the United States. At a Washington reception given by six U.S. organizations, he made a speech and, I believe, everyone wants to know its content. It is difficult to say what Deng Xiaoping bragged about most in his speech. What I would like to point out here is Deng Xiaoping's provocative call to mislead and confuse people, a call that he very poorly camouflaged. Deng Xiaoping's provocative call is apparently aimed at those U.S. cliques that oppose international detente and normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations.

In short, we must analyze Deng Xiaoping's speech thoroughly and systematically. Deng Xiaoping declared: "We are firmly against a new world war. The Chinese people have suffered amply from the miseries of war." The Chinese people have indeed suffered greatly from the miseries of war. They still remember the war launched against them by the Japanese militarists as well as the consequences of the 14 years of Japanese occupation of northeast China. Millions upon millions of Chinese were slaughtered and a countless number of cities and villages were burned to the ground. China's national wealth and natural resources were plundered to an unprecedented extent. This will never be forgotten by the Chinese people. Naturally, the Chinese people hope that there will never be another war and, as a result, the Chinese people hope that their government will take resolute steps to relax world tension and end the arms race. However, this hope has disappeared. In fact, the Chinese leaders' foreign policy completely contradicts the wishes of the Chinese people. It is a policy to push the world to a new war.

Speaking at the Washington reception, Deng Xiaoping said: "The starting point of China's foreign policy is to delay the outbreak of a new world war." This is an outright deception. If China--as Deng Xiaoping declared--strives to delay the outbreak of a new world war, then why should the Beijing leaders stand firmly against the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which have been seeking to restrict the arms race and strengthen peace and security for many years? Furthermore, if Zhongnanhai [Chungnanhai] truly devotes itself to preventing the outbreak of a new world war, there is no reason for it to provoke armed clashes with its neighbors to encourage the militarist cliques of imperialist powers to step up war preparations and to carry out militarization in its own country.

Aside from misleading and confusing people, Deng Xiaoping, in his speech at the Washington reception, also went all out to sow the seeds of dissension. Pressed by his own ambition to establish a so-called anti-Soviet united front, Deng Xiaoping urged persons who seem to sense the approaching danger of a new world war to work together in opposing hegemony. Obviously, those persons are the bellicose elements in the United States who have tried their utmost to prevent the relaxation of world tension and undermine Soviet-U.S. relations. Deng Xiaoping called on them to step up the struggle against hegemony. Deng Xiaoping's so-called "against hegemony" policy means a struggle against the Soviet Union.

PRC Sacrifices Taiwan

LD020915 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[International Affairs journalist A. Koshkin article: "Taiwan: American Bribe to Beijing [Peking]"]

[Excerpt] Taiwan has recently attracted world public attention in connection with the present U.S. administration's decision to break off diplomatic relations with the Taiwan regime and move its embassy to Beijing.

Since the PRC was formed, the Chinese Government, regarding the Taiwan problem as China's internal affair, has proclaimed a policy of liberating Taiwan--which was an expression of the Chinese people's demands to "return their compatriots to the bosom of the motherland." The PRC Constitution cites the liberation of Taiwan as one of the most important national tasks.

Beijing has now virtually abandoned Taiwan's "liberation." Inclining toward haggling with the Taiwan regime, the Chinese leaders state that if ways to reunite Taiwan with China are found in the future, the PRC Government might recognize the existing socio-economic order on the island. In other words, Beijing does not object to millions of Chinese on Taiwan continuing to be subjected to capitalist exploitation on the part of American and multinational corporations, as well as the local bourgeoisie. Beijing is essentially consenting to the preservation of U.S. military cooperation with Taiwan, which has been directed for 25 years against the socialist countries of Asia and the national liberation movements of the peoples of this region.

The Chinese leaders agreed to such important concessions on the Taiwan question in order to remove one of the chief obstacles to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States. It is no secret that Beijing regards rapprochement with the United States as an important stage on the way to knocking together some kind of "united anti-Soviet front" to oppose progressive and peace-loving forces in the international arena. To attain this goal, the Chinese leaders are undertaking unprincipled rapprochement with the forces of imperialism and betraying the cause of socialism, the interests of national liberation and the peoples' struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. It is very significant that immediately after the announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States, the Chinese authorities transferred large military units facing Taiwan to the Sino-Vietnamese border to create still greater tension in that region. This policy is supported by the United States, which is seeking to anchor China to anti-Soviet, antisocialist positions and to include it in the structure of American world strategy.

Both China and the United States have used Taiwan as small change in concluding the political deal between themselves. The change in Beijing's stand regarding Taiwan is further testimony that in its policy of militant anti-Sovietism the Chinese leadership does not stop even at directly betraying the interests of its own people.

Sino-U.S. Ties 'New Strategic Stage'

OW012130 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 1 Feb 79 OW

[Shadrin commentary: "Does the United States Regard China as Its Partner on an Equal Footing?"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council, is now visiting the United States. Beijing [Peking] is widely advertising the historic significance of this visit in an attempt to deny facts.

The facts are: U.S. imperialism does not regard China as an equal partner, and U.S. monopoly-capitalists are making long-term plans to enter China's market and plunder its natural resources. According to the U.S. bourgeois newspaper, the Washington POST, the PRC has tremendous manpower reserves.

American hawks have highly appraised the Beijing leadership's approval of the U.S. military presence in various parts of the world, praised the armed provocations carried out by the Chinese leadership against the SRV and advocated its alinement with the Israeli extremists, the Chilean fascists and the reactionary regimes in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Although representatives of the U.S. administration have denied that the administration has any intention to sell weapons to China, they have actually allowed members of NATO, an aggressive bloc, to sell weapons to China.

The Chinese people must pay dearly for Western weapons and military equipment and technology. Dear listeners, please judge this yourselves: The Beijing leaders are prepared to pay about $1 billion for a number of Harrier fighters manufactured in Britain. This sum could be used to build presidential houses with a floor space of millions of square meters and a number of schools, hospitals and facilities for children. Incidentally, it should be pointed out that components of the weapons and military technology to be sold to China are made in the United States. Thus, it can be seen that the U.S. military-industrial complex as well as munitions tycoons in Western Europe are expecting to reap huge profits. However, those who will be forced to pay a high price will be the Chinese people.

The Beijing leaders have changed their stand on the Taiwan question, which is very interesting. We would like to mention here in passing that this question is entirely an internal Chinese affair. However, since the slogan "we are determined to liberate Taiwan" has been discarded, it can hardly be doubted. The Chinese leadership has agreed to maintain the status quo of Taiwan. Despite this, the U.S. authorities will still provide weapons for the Guomindang [Kuomintang] clique. With the Beijing leaders' concurrence, Sino-U.S. relations are developing in a direction in which China will be in a dependent position.

People may recall some historical lessons: At the turn of the 20th century, the U.S. Government announced that Americans would never give up the unlimited Chinese market. A U.S. secretary of state declared the notorious Open Door doctrine in the late 19th century. It meant opening the door of China so that the U.S. imperialists would have free access to various sectors of China's economy, including railway construction, the metallurgical and machinebuilding industries and petroleum prospecting. It appears that history may repeat itself.

(Puliehkoerh), a member of the British Parliament, has said: Things are developing this way: American businessmen will soon walk in Beijing's streets not only in a single line but in columns. A French paper wrote: Like wild cats on the roof of a burning house, Western businessmen and bankers, including Americans, are running back and forth and bumping into one another in Beijing.

Undoubtedly, the Chinese people have their own view of these events. Experience shows that U.S. imperialism maintains a hostile attitude toward the Chinese people and revolution. Those who have now announced the hundreds of millions of Chinese people to be their new friends are those who advocated the trade embargo and political blockade against China in the 1950's.

The WORLD, the organ of the American Communist Party, recently wrote that the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations is actually not a step in achieving mutual understanding with a view to consolidating world peace, but marks the beginning of a new strategic stage. The purpose is to make China more hostile toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Chinese people absolutely do not want this to happen. The Chinese people earnestly desire to unite the socialist countries with all anti-imperialist, revolutionary and progressive forces.

U.S. Press Reaction

LD011938 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 1, TASS--"Rehabilitation of capitalism in China" is the frankly satisfied comment of the American bourgeois press on the Beijing [Peking] authorities' decision to give back to the Chinese national bourgeoisie its confiscated property and restore its political rights.

Chinese capitalists, not so long ago branded in China as "counterrevolutionaries" and "harmful elements", notes the paper NEWSDAY, are being returned their houses, former status in society, high salaries, bank accounts and valuables. They are also paid "compensation" for the "material losses" they sustained.

The rehabilitation of former capitalists, writes the New York TIMES, is assessed as an attempt on the part of the Chinese leadership to use whatever has been left from the former business acumen of this nation, manifested at present in begging for money abroad, and as an attempt to assure foreign investors that they can rely on a favourable attitude.

Speaking of such assurances, Beijing, as the New York POST points out, believes them "absolutely necessary", since China's entire "modernization programme" depends on the massive influx of Western aid, technology and capital. China's new leaders, stresses the organ of U.S. business circles, the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL [as received] are throwing themselves headlong into the embrace of capitalist powers--Japan, the USA and of Western Europe.

Assessing Beijing's latest step towards the restoration of capitalism in the PRC as advance "in the right direction", the American press attaches special importance to the circumstance that it is timed for the U.S. visit of Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] on which the Chinese leadership is pinning special hope for receiving modern Western weapons and technology.

The press finds that Beijing is pressing for linkage with the West and seeks its support in promoting its hegemonistic policy, based on rabid anti-Sovietism.

SOVIET-U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION MEETS

LD291728 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 29, TASS--The results of the work carried out over the past year and plans of joint research for the present year are being discussed at the seventh session of the Mixed Soviet-American Commission for Cooperation in Environmental Protection which opened today in Moscow. The delegations are led by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Weather Service and Environmental Control Yuriy Sedunov and Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency Douglas Costle.

Cooperation of scientists of both countries in this sphere is implemented in the framework of the intergovernmental agreement that was signed in 1972.

40 joint projects comprising a wide range of questions on environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and interrelation between society and environment was implemented in 1978. About 80 conferences, symposiums and expeditions were held.

Taking part in cooperation from the Soviet side are some 30 ministries and over 70 large research institutions and enterprises.

Kosygin Receives EPA Head

ID021052 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 2 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, February 2, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin today Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Douglas Costle, head of the American delegation at the current seventh session in Moscow of the Mixed Soviet-American Commission for Cooperation in Environmental Protection.

Aleksey Kosygin pointed out the great practical significance of Soviet-American cooperation in the field of environmental protection, the great potential opportunities for its further development. They also discussed some other issues of Soviet-American relations.

Taking part in the talk were Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control Yuriy Izrael and U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon.

TASS NOTES OWEN'S VISIT TO U.S., STAND ON RHODESIA

ID020050 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 1 Feb 79 ID

["Efforts To Save Racist Regime"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, February 1, TASS--The British secretary for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, David Owen, is going to the United States today. Among the problems he is going to discuss during his visit will be reportedly the Rhodesia [words indistinct] problem in general and the situation that has arise in Rhodesia after the so-called "referendum" on the draft constitution, held there towards the end of January.

The United States and Britain, which put forward their plan for a "Rhodesian settlement," continue their diplomatic efforts to check the further growth of the national liberation movement in that territory and to impose on the Rhodesian people a fictitious independence which would actually leave the West in control of Rhodesia. The "referendum" was part of an Anglo-American [words indistinct] manoeuvres. But it proved to be such a shameful farce that even Britain and the USA had to dissociate themselves in words from it.

Yet despite their verbal camouflage the official circles of London and Washington continue manoeuvring behind the stage. It was learned, for instance, that before his departure for the United States, David Owen intends (?to meet) here the notorious (?Sithole) [word indistinct] of the placemen of Smith's racist regime.

The new constitution, which was approved by a handful of Smith's supporters, was, according to its authors, to give the Western benefactors of the Salisbury regime a "lawful" excuse for recognizing the [words indistinct] and for the lifting of [words indistinct] economic sanctions against Rhodesia. This is expected to be the [words indistinct] U.S. officials.

IZVESTIYA REJECTS U.S. CRITICISM OF OPEC PRICE HIKE

LD011011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Echo of Abu Dhabi"]

[Text] New York--The OPEC countries' decision at their conference in Abu Dhabi to increase oil prices has elicited an unfavorable response in the United States. President Carter expressed his "regret" at this decision and the "hope" that it will be reconsidered. Various officials and, in particular, certain influential newspapers have reacted with greater irritation. They accuse the oil-producing countries of "an irresponsible attitude toward the world economy."

But what has really happened? What has prompted these accusations, and on what are they based?

A rise in oil prices on the world market in connection with general inflation had long been expected, but this decision was made only last December. As is known, it provides for a price rise in several stages for a total increase of 14.5 percent by the end of this year. A uniform, quarterly price rise, as many economists point out, will enable countries which import a great deal of oil to adapt to it gradually.

The decision itself was not the result of the oil-producing countries' "greed," as the American press often writes, or their desire to "get rich at others' expense."

Over the past 3 years, while the price of oil has remained at virtually the same level, industrial goods have become much more expensive. The exchange rate of the dollar--the currency in which transactions are conducted with the oil-producing countries--has also fallen significantly. During these years the OPEC countries, according to the most cautious estimates, have lost 28-30 percent of their revenue from oil sales in real terms. This represents many billions of dollars.

Understanding of this simple fact accounts for the calmer reaction to the oil price increase in the main industrial countries--Japan, the FRG and France.

It is worth noting something else. Serious efforts are being made in those countries to save energy resources, primarily oil--which is making it possible to import less oil and save large amounts of money. Energy consumption per million dollars of national income is 74 percent less in Japan, say, than in the United States, 44 percent less in West Germany and 86 percent less in France.

Economists have calculated that spending on oil imports will increase by $4-5 billion in the United States this year. This is not a very serious loss for the country as a whole, so it is believed here. Certain U.S. monopoly circles intend to use the rise in oil prices by the OPEC countries to raise the price of oil inside the country. This has long been under consideration.

The oil corporations are urging the administration to raise prices by various means. At the end of last year, even before the OPEC countries' decision, the Shell Company announced that sales of one of the popular brands of gasoline would be restricted at its pumps. This is a sign that the oil corporations are starting to seek ways to raise gasoline prices. After the OPEC countries' statement, the corporations immediately announced their intention to raise gasoline prices by no less than 6 cents a gallon (3.8 liters). It has been estimated that the rise in oil prices in world markets can account for only 3 out of the 6 cents, while the rest is clear profit for the American oil corporations.

The administration was recently forced to bring a $1 billion court action against practically all of the country's chief oil companies. They are accused of having overcharged customers for a number of years for liquefied gas used to heat homes. The affair was so blatant that almost all the companies accused of fraud immediately declared that they would agree to the administration's decision.

But how many billions of dollars could be transferred to these corporations' safes from the pockets of the general public as a result of the planned abandonment of price regulation on oil produced within the United States? No less than $13 billion a year, it turns out. This is the price--it is not ruled out--that Americans will pay for the energy policy which the administration is pursuing in the interests of the oil giants.

Under thse conditions harsh statements against the OPEC countries and the charge of "diktat" against them are very convenient for Washington. They make it possible to divert public attention from the unpopular measures planned by the administration. On the other hand, they must show the oil-producing countries, particularly the Arab states, that steps which they take can elicit reprisals from Washington. New York State Senator Moynihan, for example, has called on the President to "smash OPEC." Following the logic of this "hawk," it is also possible to demand the landing of American paratroops on Middle East oilfields, as was proposed several years ago.

Olujimi Jolaoso, Nigerian ambassador to the United States, recently sent the Washington POST a letter replying to a charge of "gangsterism."

"In English," the ambassador wrote, "someone with a gun in his hand who demands something from someone else under fear of death is called a gangster. If this meaning of the word 'ganster' has not changed, I wish to ask: To whom does oil belong? And who needs it so badly as to threaten the OPEC countries with terrible consequences?

A reasonable question.

CIA REPORT ON USSR MILITARY BUDGET 'DESIGNED FOR SIMPLETONS'

LD011322 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

["A Fresh Myth of the CIA"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 1, TASS--TASS observer Oleg Anichkin writes:

On these days, when the American Congress is discussing the presidential messages, including the budget message, and the passions around the future Soviet-American SALT-2 agreement are continuing unabated, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has launched a provocative sortie.

The essence of the report, or as it is called "analysis" of the CIA, which was presented on the Capitol Hill by Melvin Price, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, is that the Soviet Union allegedly spent last year on military purposes 45 per cent more than the United States, and even twice as much on strategic and nonnuclear forces.

The authors of the report of the U.S. intelligence service fully disregard the official Soviet statistics saying that the USSR has not increased its defence spendings for several years in a row now, and appropriates as much funds as necessary to ensure reliable security of our state and its allies (a little over than six per cent of all budget expenditure).

Having recourse to such a crude falsification, the CIA aims not only to mislead congressmen and senators as regards the Soviet Union's real defence spendings, but also to raise an even louder outcry about the alleged lag of the United States in that field, so as to be able in the long run to get as much appropriations on the Pentagon's needs as possible. And the latter's requests are truly astronomical--138.2 billion dollars for the fiscal year of 1980. It shall not be forgotten that considerable military appropriations are concealed in other articles of the budget. Thus, for example, the spendings on the neutron bomb were discovered in the article of spendings on public works of the Energy Department.

To mastermind the Congress and American public opinion in favour of achieving a considerable increase in military appropriations, the administration also has recourse to the aid of the CIA, in spite of the fact that the latter more than once got into a mess with its calculations and forecasts, which are apparently designed for credulous people.

In an attempt to give such "analyses" an objective and more convincing character, more often than not the following argument is used: If there is a military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, this means that there must be also equal spendings. In other words, following the logic of the CIA and Pentagon, the USSR spends as much as the USA and even more.

But such a method of calculation is at least unscrupulous, if not to say that it is simply a falsification. It is not fortuitous that are used in this case the services of the CIA, which never reveals its sources of information.

But in reality, the military, economic and political factors influencing the forming of military budgets are so different in the USSR and the USA that their primitive equalization may only lead to erroneous conclusions.

Firstly, one must not put the sign of equality between the cost of similar military equipment, both strategic and conventional. In the first place, one shall bear in mind the difference in production costs (including the prices of raw materials, energy, etc), which are known to be considerably lower in the USSR compared with the USA. It shall be recalled in this connection that the hearings held by Senator William Proxmire have shown that similar types of Soviet and American military equipment cost in the USA 10-16 times as much as in the USSR.

Secondly, in the Soviet Union, where the means of production are in the hands of the state, the defence industry does not and cannot serve as a source of obtaining profits. While in the United States, the armaments business is one of the most lucrative ones, and this is an indisputable fact. It is not accidental that major industrial corporations receiving dividends running into billions of dollars on the Pentagon's orders are swarming around it. The rate of profit of military corporations is on an average 50-60 per cent higher than in the industries manufacturing peaceful products. In a word, the greater is the Pentagon's budget, the greater are the profits of the corporations. It is not by chance that after the budget and its military articles were made public, Vice President of the General Dynamics James Beggs exclaimed: The armaments business has never been doing so well as now.

Thirdly, unlike the USSR, where the personnel of the Armed Forces is formed on the basis of universal military service of Soviet citizens, while the U.S. Army consists of hired troops, who are paid considerable fees. The maintenance of an army of hired troops, as seen from the data published, takes more than a half of the budget appropriations to the Pentagon.

Fourthly, practically the whole of the world is covered with U.S. military bases. The personnel of these bases and a number of American servicemen outside the borders of the United States makes nearly half a million. The U.S. military bases in the territories of other countries cost the taxpayer a pretty penny.

There are also other factors convincingly refuting the arguments to the effect that the Soviet Union's military spendings are either equal to those of the United States or even exceed them.

The policy of the Soviet Union, and this has been repeatedly stressed at the highest level, is directed not at achieving military supremacy, but at lessening military confrontation, at achieving arms cuts. Such a policy stems from our conviction and is connected with the grandiose creative plans, which are known world-wide.

The military strategic doctrine of the United States is actually directed at gaining military supremacy, although there is much talk in Washington about parity and approximate equality. U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown recognized in his well-known speech in San Francisco last year that there is an equal balance of forces of the two states, but nevertheless he said that the aim of the Pentagon's fundamental concept consists in excelling, as he put it, adversary's forces, in excelling the Russians as regards the designs and results with the resources the United States has. Such a doctrine naturally provides for an incessant increase in U.S. military spendings with every passing year.

The ill-intentioned distortion of true data about the Soviet Union's defence spendings and allegations about its intentions are designed for simpletons and are aimed to push the biggest ever Pentagon's budget through the Congress.

There are people in the United States who realize the consequences of the permanent growth of military appropriations, and how this will affect the position of common American working people, whose interests are neglected. Thus, for example, Senator Edward Kennedy described the draft new budget of the United States as wasteful increases on military purposes. He pointed out that such a budget demands from poor people, black Americans, invalids, young people, cities and unemployed that they shoulder a disproportionately big part of the financial burden.

The fresh invention by the CIA has been presented in order to try to justify themselves in the eyes of the American public.

PRC 'OIL POLICY' TOWARD NEIGHBORS 'UNDISGUISED HEGEMONISM'

LD020925 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[V. Polyakov article: "Beijing's [Peking's] Oil Ambitions"]

[Text] A ballyhoo has been raised in the foreign press recently concerning the state and prospects for development of the Chinese oil industry. The press in Japan, the United States and other capitalist countries is discussing with obvious satisfaction any statements by specialists--geologists, Sinologists and high-ranking officials--on China's allegedly immense potential for sharply increasing oil extraction in the near future.

With the aim of enlivening this clearly inspired sensation, from time to time the Chinese press feeds the foreign mass media with its own reports on the attainment of a "record level of oil extraction" and so forth. However, it is useless to seek in the Chinese press specific, summarizing figures on the state of the country's oil industry. A typical example is the recent report from the XINHUA [HSINHUA] agency on the creation in central Hubei [Hupei] Province of "new, highly productive oilfields," where, it is asserted, a number of highly productive wells "yield from 1,000 to several thousand tons of liquid fuel every 24 hours."

However, it must be noted that the agitation around Chinese oil is no new phenomenon. Something similar could be observed some years ago when the so-called "energy crisis" was in full swing. On the basis of analyzing the growth rate in Chinese oil extraction in the sixties and early seventies, very dubious forecasts were made on the potential for increasing oil extraction in China to 200 million and even as much as 400 million tons in 1980. In this connection no account was taken of such important factors as the low starting point of the Chinese oil industry, which gave rise to a relatively high development rate in the initial period, the country's very limited financial, material and technical potential for prospecting for and exploiting new oil deposits, and the low level of geological exploration carried out in the country.

In 1971 Zhou Enlai [Chou En-lai], premier of the PRC State Council, reported in a talk with the American writer E. Snow that 20 million tons of oil were extracted in China in 1970. On the basis of the above figure, as well as official Chinese figures on oil extraction growth rates in 1971-1977, total oil extraction in China can be assessed at a few tens of millions of tons. Attention is drawn to the relatively low absolute annual growth in oil extraction, which varied in 1970-1977, according to calculations based on the above conditions, from a minimum of 4.1 million tons in 1972 to a maximum of 8.8 million tons in 1974, with an average annual growth of only 6.3 million tons. Such comparatively low increases in oil extraction show quite clearly the groundlessness of former predictions on China's potential for bringing oil production to 200-400 million tons by 1980 and therefore becoming one of the world's biggest oil exporters.

The fall in the development rate of the Chinese oil industry in the seventies can probably be explained by the following factors. First, in the current decade no new oil deposit has been discovered in China whose reserves could be compared with the biggest oil deposits of Daqing [Taching], Shengli and Dagang [Takang]. As practice shows in oil-producing countries, including China, a sharp increase in oil extraction is achieved mainly as a result of commissioning new oil deposits, and not by intensifying oil extraction in existing oilfields. The discovery of the Daqing oilfield in 1960 made it possible for China to achieve self-sufficiency in oil. [paragraph continues]

Thanks to the additional exploitation of the Shenli and Dagang oilfields in the sixties, China increased its oil extraction fourfold and even began to export small quantities. The Daqing, Shenli and Dagang oilfields, which at present provide two-thirds of all oil extracted in China, will probably remain the main base for development in the Chinese oil industry in the next few years and will account for the lion's share of the growth in oil extraction in the country. In the period through 1985 the commissioning on a broad industrial scale of a major oil deposit can hardly be expected, taking into account the timetable for the commissioning of such a deposit and the necessary capital investments.

Second, the increase in oil extraction in the country is also being held back by the shortage of financial resources, which cannot always be compensated for by exporting low-quality Chinese oil. In the conditions where the Beijing leaders are spending tremendous resources on militarizing the country and speeding up their nuclear missile program, there are few opportunities for increasing the proportion of capital investments in the oil industry, which, according to certain assessments, already amounts to 15 percent.

The current propaganda ballyhoo over Chinese oil is hardly distinguished from the former one in terms of its aims and nature. As before, China is apparently pursuing definite goals.

Since the death of Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung], the new Chinese leadership has proclaimed as its main task the creation of a "great and powerful China" by the end of the century --by means of the so-called "four modernizations": namely "the modernization of agriculture, industry, defense and science, and technology."

Consigning to oblivion the Maoist slogan of "self-reliance" which was publicized for so long, the new Chinese leadership is striving to solve the task of the "four modernizations" by extensively importing modern foreign equipment and technology. In order to pay for the ever-increasing imports, China needs enormous quantities of foreign currency which it is striving to obtain mainly by expanding its exports to the industrially developed capitalist countries--primarily oil exports. Hence Beijing propaganda's desire to create the impression that China has enormous oil reserves.

However, the "oil" propaganda "canard" also has another goal. The Beijing leaders are also trying to derive definite diplomatic advantages from the sensational reports, particularly in their relations with the underdeveloped Southeast Asian countries to which China at present sells oil and petroleum products at reduced or so-called "friendly" prices. China wants to convince these countries of its future ability to fully satisfy their oil needs--something which, the Beijing leaders calculate, would make these countries definitely dependent on Chinese oil. Thus an attempt is being made to draw them into the ambit of Chinese diplomacy.

In reactivating the debate about Chinese oil the capitalist countries are also pursuing self-interest. First, they want to create the impression in the world market that a significant new area has appeared for machine and equipment sales which offers expansion prospects in view of China's rapidly increasing potential for paying for its imports with oil deliveries. Second, they are setting themselves the aim of definitely pressuring the OPEC countries by publicizing the emergence of a major new oil exporter whose oil reserves supposedly equal or even exceed the reserves in the Near East and other areas of the world.

The foreign press is now basing its forecasts on the probable oil resources of the continental shelf of the seas surrounding China. However, these forecasts do not take into account all the complexity of the range of geological, technical, financial and political problems which China must encounter in seeking and opening up oil deposits in the seas.

True, it must be noted that this ballyhoo is also beginning gradually to abate. As the Washington POST has reported, the geologists who participated in the recent international symposium in Honolulu are not inclined to take seriously Japanese and Western talk to the effect that the potential wealth of the deposits in China's coastal waters may rival the Near East's oil stocks.

The problem of opening up the oil resources of the shelf of the Yellow, East China and South China seas has caused a whole tangle of contradictions between China and other Far Eastern and Southeast Asian countries which mainly result from China's expansionist policy. China's position has been frankly set forth in PEOPLE'S DAILY, which has written that the "continental shelf in the East China Sea represents a natural continuation of the Chinese mainland". Adopting a great power tone, the newspaper warned neighboring countries that "no country and no private individual is permitted arbitrarily to open up the continental shelf in the East China Sea without the Chinese Government's consent." At the same time China is also staking its claims to "more than 200 islands, reefs and sandbars" forming the main groups in the South China Sea, calling them "Chinese territory" because, in the opinion of the Beijing leaders, they are merely "outcrops" of the continental shelf which belongs to China.

China does not confine itself to verbal claims to the islands in the enormous basin of its surrounding seas but resorts to direct violence, as in the armed seizure of the Paracel Islands in January 1974. Moreover, in order to buttress its claims to the Japanese Senkaku archipelago, in April 1978 China sent about 200 fishing vessels armed with machineguns into the territorial waters surrounding this archipelago. As KYODO noted, the incursion by the Chinese ships "was based on the desire to stake a claim to the oil deposits there."

The incident off the Senkaku archipelago showed clearly that China will stop at nothing to assert its claims to the natural wealth of the shelf of its surrounding seas. And as the other Far Eastern and Southeast Asian countries intensify their efforts to open up the oil resources of the continental shelf, Beijing's "oil" policy vis-a-vis these countries is increasingly transformed into undisguised hegemonism.

CHINESE POLICY ON AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS SCORED

LD012358 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Yuriy Alimov commentary]

[Text] The American magazine TIME carried an interview with the Chinese vice premier, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], which he gave shortly before his visit to the United States. Even Western observers feel that never before had China come out with such outright reactionary calls as she did in that interview. Deng Xiaoping distorts, among other things, the real state of affairs in Africa, including the situation in the south of the continent. No one else but China started its policies in the region from secret trade contacts with South Africa and ending as the Angolan events of 1975 and 1976 showed, in one camp with the South Africa racists and the imperialist powers of the West. Our observer Yuriy Alimov writes the following:

The imperialist Western circles have long been ironically treating the verbal ultrarrevolutionary pronouncements of the Chinese leaders. They have actually begun to look upon China as a precious go-between in the realization of its African policies. The New York TIMES recently informed that while visiting China, the national security adviser of the American President, Zbigniew Brzezinski, called on the Chinese side to actively interfere in the events in southern Africa. But how? China was actually asked to sow dissent in the ranks of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, to put pressure on Mozambique, and intensify the help to the anti-Angolan UNITA [National Union for Total Independance of Angola] grouping now based on Namibian territory. A little while ago China got down to performing her task by sending the Deputy Premier Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien] to Africa. Commenting on the visit, Western agencies stressed that the cautious reaction displayed by the African countries toward the mission turned it into a purely protocol visit. China's attitude to that or other liberation movements in southern Africa is no longer determined by the interests of those movements. The main purpose of the Maoists is to use the influence in Africa for tearing away the national liberation movements from the socialist camp, and the Soviet Union above all. Besides, China looks constantly back on her actions in Africa to see her support for any liberation movement there does not jeopardize her relations with the Western countries. And this explains why the principal differences in China's and the African countries' attitude toward the national liberation movements in southern Africa become more and more obvious.

POLL SHOWS MOUNTING PRC OPPOSITION TO LEADERS' POLICIES

LD311609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura "Rejoinder" [Replika]: "Beijing [Peking]: The Anger of Those Without Rights"]

[Text] Tokyo--As the Japanese press reports, the monthly TUNG HSIANG, published in Hong Kong, has attempted to probe the sentiments of ordinary Chinese, who bear on their shoulders the excessive burden of "Great Leaps Forward," "Cultural Revolutions," "modernizations" and other experiments by the Beijing leadership. Facts assembled by a TUNG HSIANG special correspondent in China, for all their fragmentary nature, depict the working people's deep disillusionment with the policy being implemented by the Chinese leaders and their acute dissatisfaction with the course being imposed on the country by Mao Zedong's [Mao Tse-tung's] heirs.

Taking advantage of the fact that TUNG HSIANG is considered a pro-Beijing publication, its correspondent was able to circulate a questionnaire among students and research students in the law faculty at Beijing University, engineers and construction workers, doctors and nurses in a children's hospital, members of a central song and dance ensemble, administrators and workers at a major enterprise, the officers and men of a military unit deployed near the capital, and the workers at the (Gungsin) people's commune.

The main question was: "Are the rights proclaimed by the Constitution protected in China?" To this key question 76 percent of those polled gave a clear answer not capable of any distortion: "No!" It is not only that figure which is indicative. Equally significant is the fact that the population's awareness of their lack of rights is assuming such a wide scale in China today that people are no longer afraid to speak of it openly and to openly express dissatisfaction with the ruling circles' course--a course of suppressing civil freedoms and usurping human rights.

In such a situation, the conclusion of Tokyo observers is natural: The protest movement against the Beijing leadership's policy and social practice is increasing in China.

EAST EUROPE

HOPE EXPRESSED THAT ANDREI VISIT WILL DEVELOP TIES

LD020949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed profile, accompanying photograph, of "Stefan Andrei, Socialist Republic of Romania Minister of Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] S. Andrei was born 29 March 1931 in Dolj County. He has been a member of the RCP since 1954.

He studied at the Bucharest Construction Institute. Then he worked as a lecturer and at the same time worked in the Union of Communist Youth [UTC]. In 1958 he was elected a member of the UTC Central Committee Bureau and was appointed chief of the UTC Central Committee International Relations Department.

From 1965 S. Andrei did executive work in the RCP Central Committee apparatus. He was deputy chief and later chief of the RCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department. In 1969 he was elected candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and in 1972 he was elected member of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee.

During the 11th RCP Congress in 1974 S. Andrei was elected candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and a member of its Permament Bureau. In March 1978 he was appointed Romanian foreign minister.

S. Andrei has been a Grand National Assembly deputy since 1975.

He has repeatedly visited the Soviet Union as a member of party-government delegations; he attended the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and participated in the preparation and work of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties (June 1976) and the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee (November 1978).

Hope is expressed in the Soviet Union that the visit of Romanian Foreign Minister S. Andrei will contribute to a further development of Soviet-Romanian relations in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between our countries.

PRAVDA Reports Talks

LD011551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Kremlin Reception"]

[Text] On 30 January A.M. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received S. Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

During a talk an exchange of opinions took place on questions of Soviet-Romanian relations and cooperation in various spheres and their development on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and the Soviet-Romanian joint statement of 1976.

International problems of mutual interest were also broached in light of the need to resolve the tasks formulated in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Participating in the talks were: On the Soviet side--V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Romania; and V.F. Grubyakov, chief of the Fifth European Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry; on the Romanian side--C. Oancea, Romanian deputy foreign minister; G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR; and V. Sandru, director of the Foreign Ministry First Directorate.

PRAVDA Version of Luncheon Speeches

LD011613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 30 January [USSR Foreign Minister] A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in [Romanian Foreign Minister] S. Andrei's honor, during which there was an exchange of speeches.

Welcoming the guest, A.A. Gromyko said: A policy of friendship and cooperation is the general line in our attitude toward Romania and the Romanian people. This policy is also enshrined in the 1970 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The treaty laid good foundations for relations between our countries, and these foundations should be valued.

In relations with Romania the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are invariably guided by the line defined by the 25th CPSU Congress of comprehensively developing and strengthening cooperation and are fully resolved to act in that direction in the future.also.

Summit meetings graphically attest to the significance attached by the Soviet Union and Romania to the development of their relations. Their role can hardly be overestimated. In this connection I will emphasize the importance of the Soviet-Romanian statement signed in 1976 during L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Romania and the agreements reached between L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu.

The common ideals of communist building, the unity of the aims of the struggle for peace and security, the experience of equitable cooperation accumulated over the decades--this is the objective basis uniting our countries along with the other socialist countries in a unified alliance which has taken shape in the Warsaw Pact--which is a pact of peace--and in CEMA. Mutual assistance and support help to advance our countries, as well as our friends and allies, along the path of building socialism and communism and insure favorable external conditions for this building.

The insuring of peace and security has invariably been and remains the chief concern and supreme goal of the socialist community countries' international policy. The declaration unanimously adopted at the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is of exceptionally great significance as the joint program of the fraternal countries' struggle at the present stage for the deepening of detente, for peace and security, for disarmament.

The declaration clearly defines the priority tasks whose realization would decisively contribute to the detente process and to the organization of broad peaceful cooperation. It puts forward a range of specific and constructive proposals whose implementation can lead mankind to realize its age-old dream--lasting peace and general and complete disarmament.

But what has been the NATO countries' response to the socialist countries' peace-loving proposals? Continuation of the arms race, unrestrained growth in military spending, building up of military potentials. The draft new budget was recently submitted to the U.S. Congress for ratification. Military spending in it is the highest ever in the United States and is expressed in astronomic figures. It will amount to almost 25 percent of the country's entire budget.

The struggle for peace and disarmament is a hard one, but the Warsaw Pact countries will not allow themselves to be turned from this highway. The time has come for states, peoples and statesmen responsible for their countries' life and well-being to be fully aware of the real significance of the alternatives facing mankind: Either the arms race is halted and reversed, or we will have brinkmanship with all its dangerous consequences. "Here," as L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his recent message to the Disarmament Committee, "there can be only one choice: Efforts aimed at securing a decisive breakthrough in the struggle to end the arms race must be doubled, trebled, multiplied by 10."

Those forces in the West and the Far East which are fueling the arms race and which greet with invariable hostility all proposals aimed at reversing it must know that there cannot be unilateral disarmament implemented by the Warsaw Pact alone. They must also know that responsibility for continuing the arms race rests on their shoulders. And this responsibility is growing increasingly heavy with every passing day.

Implementation of the measures defined in the Moscow declaration demands earnest, persistent, concerted efforts and coordinated action by the socialist countries. As for the Soviet Union, we--our party and the entire Soviet people--are fully resolved to do everything together with the other fraternal states to implement the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee conference. This will make a significant new contribution to strengthening peace both in Europe and throughout the world.

Together with the other socialist countries the Soviet Union will continue to wage a consistent struggle to liquidate hotbeds of military conflicts in various parts of the world and to settle them on a just basis; will firmly oppose provocations of international crises and interference in other states' internal affairs; and will display solidarity with the peoples upholding the cause of social progress, national independence and freedom. This applies to any part of the world. This is the principled line of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

During our talks we have discussed a wide range of international issues. Our exchange of opinions has undoubtedly been useful. Our conversations and talks are not yet over. I believe that they will serve our states' further cooperation in the struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world.

A reply speech was made by S. Andrei, who emphasized that the Romanian people attach great significance and devote special attention to the constant development of Romanian-Soviet relations in the spirit of the two countries' traditional friendship and cooperation and in the spirit of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty and the 1976 Romanian-Soviet statement. The meetings and talks between N. Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev have been of great significance in this connection.

Our exchange of opinions, S. Andrei pointed out, has enabled us to examine a wide range of issues with a view to developing comprehensive cooperation between our countries, as well as to touch on urgent problems of international life--problems that both Romania and the Soviet Union are profoundly interested in solving.

In examining these issues we have proceeded from the mutual determination of the USSR and Romania to make every effort to further broaden political, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation, as well as cooperation in the sphere of international relations.

Our countries and our parties, S. Andrei said, are united by a single social system, a single ideology and the joint struggle for the victory of socialism and communism, to insure peace, disarmament and international cooperation, and against imperialism and colonialism.

We believe, S. Andrei went on to say, that by acting together and increasing their efforts the forces of peace, socialism and progress are capable of overcoming the policy of reactionary imperialist circles, asserting the policy of detente, and ending the arms race so as to bar the path of war and insure peace and international security.

Romania attaches special significance to insuring security in Europe. Of great importance in this connection is the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which contains a broad program of concrete measures aimed at strengthening detente, insuring security and developing cooperation. We are fully resolved, together with Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states and all European countries, to act in this direction.

In conclusion S. Andrei pointed out that Romania advocates the liquidation of all hotbeds of international tension between states, the resolution of disputes and conflicts through negotiation, and the nonuse of force or the threat of force in international relations. We voice solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism and colonialism, for freedom and national liberation and for the right to be masters of their own destiny.

The luncheon was attended by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials; the persons accompanying the Romanian foreign minister, and also G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

The luncheon took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Andrei Returns to Moscow

LD012104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic, has visited the Kirov Elektrosila electrical machinebuilding association and viewed the art collections of the Hermitage.

On 1 February Andrei returned to Moscow.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAK PROTOCOL--A protocol was signed in Moscow today on cooperation in the sphere of cinematography between the USSR and Czechoslovakia for 1979. An important place in the multifaceted creative links between the cinematographers of the two countries is taken up by the production of joint films about the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD]

CERTAIN FORCES 'HINDERED NORMAL COOPERATION' IN ITALY

LD301105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The commentator's column in PRAVDA today is entitled "Urgent Problems." Its author, Gennadiy Zafesov, writes:

The Italian Communist Party [PCI] has announced that it is leaving the parliamentary majority on which the country's present government, headed by the Christian Democrat Andreotti, is supported. This step, which signifies the start of a new political crisis in Italy, resulted from the government's prolonged inability to solve any of such urgent problems as unemployment, the extreme backwardness of the south, inflation and so on. As before, terrorism is leaving its mark on the life of the country, while government measures to counter it have turned out to be ineffective.

The parliamentary majority which existed up to now, let us recall, was created last March after a prolonged government crisis. It was formed by representatives of the Christian Democratic, Communist, Socialist, Republican and Social Democratic parties. The need for the PCI to take part in governing the state was recognized vividly, which reflected the growing prestige of the communists. The Italian communists considered that the best way to solve the crisis would be to create a cabinet containing representatives of various political forces including the Communist Party. Nonetheless, guided by the desire to bring the country out of its impasse as soon as possible, they limited themselves to taking part in the parliamentary majority.

The communists did everything possible to establish cooperation between the different political forces, both within the parliamentary majority and outside it, in what concerned relations with the government. However, from the very beginning, the political circles which had come out against communist participation in the parliamentary majority hindered normal cooperation between the different political forces and tried to alienate them. The Christian Democratic government made many important decisions without consideration for the attitudes of the communists and certain other parties in the parliamentary majority. One of the most significant examples of this was the decision for Italy to enter the so-called European Monetary System.

In the conditions of the present political crisis, the Italian communists hold a consistent position. They believe that the country needs a "government of unity" with the participation of all democratic forces. The communists are fully resolved to continue the struggle for the interests of the working people and to defend democratic institutions with the support of the popular masses and all of the country's progressive forces.

Further Commentary on Political Crisis

LD011638 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Rome, February 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Malyshev reports:

Italy's President Sandro Pertini started consultations for setting the government crisis. He met today former presidents of the republic and chairmen of both chambers of the Italian Parliament. Later he will hold consultations with political parties.

The resignation of the one-party cabinet of Christian Democrats headed by Giulio Andreotti was caused by the break-up of the parliamentary majority that included communists. The Christian Democratic Party failed to fulfill its commitments under the agreement among the five parties of the majority. The three-year economic program worked out by the government came under sharp criticism. Contrary to the opinion of other members of the majority, it was decided to bring Italy into the European Monetary System.

In the conditions when the government of the Christian Democratic Party actually violated the agreement concluded among the parties of the parliamentary majority, the communists had to withdraw from it.

The Communist Party believes that the persisting crisis can be overcome and the complex problems faced by Italy can be solved only through forming a government with the participation of all democratic forces, including the communists. At the same time the leaders of the Italian Communist Party stress that the Communist Party does not refuse to study closely other proposals that might ensure conducting the policy of national unity.

In the meantime the latest statements of the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party show that the party so far does not intend to revise its political course and to give a positive answer to the demands of the Communist Party to form in Italy a more stable and effective government. Thus Deputy Political Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party Carlo Donat-Cattan said in an interview with the newspaper REPUBLICA that his party will not agree to communists participation in the government.

Political observers are of the opinion that the tough line of the Christian Democrats can cause a stalemate of the talks on settlement of the government crisis and can face the country with the need of holding pre-term parliamentary elections. The situation in Italy is also complicated by the continued provocations of extremists and the attempts of reaction to create in Italy the atmosphere of tension and violence.

ITALIAN, SOVIET FIRMS SIGN AGREEMENT ON NUCLEAR FUEL

LD011050 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Rome, February 1, TASS--A supplementary agreement was signed here between the Soviet Tekhsnabexport Organisation and the Italian company Agip Nucleare (ENI group) to their 1973 contract. It envisages a new kind of services by the Soviet Union to Italy in the nuclear fuel cycle; processing of uranium concentrate into hexafluoride.

The agreement aims at the further extension of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES FAVOR DETENTE WITH USSR

LD161500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0212 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 16--"There exists among French people an extensive understanding of the importance of general European cooperation in the spirit of the agreements of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and of strengthening friendship between all the peoples of the continent."

This is the conclusion drawn in PRAVDA by E. Arsenyev, analyzing the relationship of the French political parties to the Common Market and Western European integration.

It is striking that despite real differences between the political parties' positions on the above issues, all of them, albeit in varying degrees, favor detente and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the author says.

It is the communists who are waging the most decisive struggle to strengthen the national independence of France and against capitalist integration, the article says. They are unmasking the policy of big capital aimed at subjecting the national interests of France to the international monopolies which dominate the Common Market.

The French Communist Party has unleashed an extensive political campaign against the ruling circles' attempts to end the crisis at the expense of the workers' interests and the limitation of national independence. The communists regard the Common Market as a reality, but oppose expanding the organization and giving its organs a "supranational" character. They note the particular danger of the plan to subject their country to the strategy of NATO or of a new military-political bloc in Western Europe.

French communists favor strengthening detente and oppose the arms race and any kind of creation of a "European Army," which might open the way to nuclear weapons for the FRG.

FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD311600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A Finnish Communist Party delegation arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation includes Saarinen, chairman of the party; Sinisalo, vice chairman; Aalto, secretary general; Pessi, honorary chairman of the party; and Kivimaeki, Jokinen, Kainulainen and Poikolainen, members of the Central Committee Political Bureau.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS ANNOUNCED

LD311422 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 31, TASS--Vasiliy Tolstikov has been appointed USSR ambassador to the Netherlands.

Aleksandr Romanov, has been relieved from this post in connection with a new appointment.

Vasiliy Tolstikov was born in 1917. He was a government executive for a long time. In 1970-78, Tolstikov was USSR ambassador in the People's Republic of China.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-FRENCH PROTOCOL--The signing has taken place in Paris of the protocol of the 12th session of the Mixed Soviet-French Standing Commission on Cultural Cooperation. The session endorsed a broad program of cooperation in the field of culture for 1979-80. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD]

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Khomeyni Press Conference

LD011734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy (Ochekovskiy)]

[Excerpt] One of the main events of today is the return to Iran by the religious and political figure Ayatollah Khomeyni. The majority of reports by foreign news agencies are devoted to this. Tne leader of the Iranian political and religious opposition has returned from an enforced exile which has lasted almost 15 years. He was met by virtually the whole population of Tehran. Observers consider that Khomeyni's return marks the beginning of a new, decisive stage in the development of the Iranian crisis. This crisis has been expressed in the mass movement for the liquidation of the shah's regime, for the implementation of social and democratic changes and for liberation from foreign dependence.

At a press conference at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport, Khomeyni stated that the Iranian people's struggle will continue until all roots of colonialism, monarchy and foreign coercion have been destroyed. He accused the shah of creating an army that submitted to the orders of another country, clearly hinting at the United States, which was the main supplier of arms to Iran. The shah's imperialist regime, said Khomeyni, has entered the past and cannot be reborn, despite the attempts of certain reactionary circles. In connection with this, a report by the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR is not without interest. It reports that Khomeyni has refused to hold talks with a delegation sent to him by Egypt's President as-Sadat. As AN-NAHAR asserts, As-Sadat wanted to persuade Khomeyni to preserve the principles of monarchy in Iran. AFP, citing Sadeqi, one of Ayatollah Khomeyni's closest aides, says that in the next 2 or 3 days the ayatollah will announce the formation of a revolutionary government. Khomeyni does not intend to hold talks with Bakhtiar, the present prime minister of Iran, until he resigns. According to Sadeqi, arms have been distributed to the Iranian people. The order to use them has not yet been given, but the hour for this is near.

From the airport, Khomeyni went by jeep to Tehran to make a speech at the ceremony where victims of the armed forces and police reprisals against participants in antishah demonstrations are buried. Khomeyni's vehicle was accompanied by buses full of journalists and thousands of his supporters. Crowds of Iranians gave an excited welcome to the religious and political figure along his entire route. They shouted: Death to the shah! Go home Yankees!

On the eve of Khomeyni's arrival, striking radio and television workers decided to return to work in order to provide the population with full information about Khomeyni's arrival. However, the authorities prevented this. Television and radio broadcasts were cut off, and a picture of the shah appeared on television screens, which usually means the end of broadcasts. The Iranian authorities could not allow pictures of the airport and streets hung with slogans in support of an Islamic republic to be broadcast to the whole country. Reports have begun to come into Tehran that the interruption of the radio and television broadcasts provoked disturbances in many towns.

U.S. Military Influence Attacked

LD011830 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 1, TASS--Speaking at a meeting on his return to Tehran, the leader of the political-religious opposition, Khomeyni, described as "illegal" the Bakhtiar government appointed by the shah, and the present Parliament. He said Bakhtiar was boycotted by the entire population of Iran and had only the support of the United States and Britain. As to the government's orders concerning the suppression of the people, the speaker stressed, in reality they come from Washington.

Condemning Iran's tremendous arms purchases abroad, the leader of the opposition said: "We need an army but not an army that is trained by Americans and that obeys orders of American military advisors. The United States created its military bases in Iran and sold us modern, sophisticated weapons that benefit only the United States and that our army cannot use without the advice of American experts."

UN Mission Supports Khomeyni

LD011158 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The events in Iran may have entered a crucial stage as the religious opposition leader, the Ayatollah Khomeyni, today arrived in Tehran after nearly 15 years of exile. He received a rousing welcome from about 2 million people who lined the 32 kilometers-long road from the airport to the capital. Hundreds of thousands of Iranians have arrived from the countryside. Before departing from Paris, the ayatollah stressed in a brief statement that he was returning to serve his country. He made his views about the future of Iran known in a number of statements. He favors the creation of an Islamic republic, the restoration of basic dignities, freedom and justice and equality for all Iranians. The Ayatollah Khomeyni also said that Iran should pursue a policy of nonalinement and that foreign military bases should be withdrawn from its territory. These are American military bases used for electronic espionage against the Soviet Union.

Khomeyni's return to Iran was hailed today by the entire staff of Iranian United Nations Mission. A statement issued by the head of the mission says that the occasion signals the end of more than a generation of dictatorship, oppression, corruption and discrimination. In the meantime, Shahpur Bakhtiar, whose government has been described as illegal by the opposition, lifted a ban on demonstrations for 3 days. However, in a nationwide TV and radio address, he warned the Iranians that what he described as attempts to disrupt public order would be severely dealt with. The warning was made after a display of strength by the military who on Wednesday sent tanks and troops with artillery to parade through the streets of Tehran. The show of strength was seen as an attempt by the authorities to intimidate the supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Western nationals continue to leave Iran in increasing numbers. News agencies report that after the Americans, hundreds of British employees with their families are returning home. Some observers link a new wave of exodus with the Iranian Government's request to the British Government to revise or totally scrap military contracts worth almost 3 billion dollars.

Although troops kept out of sight in Tehran today, observers agree that anything can be expected from them. Rumors of a possible military takeover have all but subsided as high-ranking United States Gen Robert Huyser, who has been in Iran for almost a month, continues to confer with the Iranian brass.

Opposition to Khomeyni

LD020748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from Tehran, Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian religious and political opposition, who returned home yesterday, will begin consultations today with other leaders of the opposition on the question of the formation of a provisional government. It is expected that its composition will be made public within the next few days. This provisional government is due then to engage in preparations for elections to a republican constituent assembly.

However, there is a possibility that certain circles with outside support will attempt to undermine the implementation of these plans. Let us remind you that Prime Minister Bakhtiar, who was appointed by the shah, is still refusing to satisfy the demands of the opposition and resign. In this connection he is even threatening to employ force.

Apprehensions cannot fail to be aroused too by the activation in Tehran of provocative activities by proshah terrorist organizations connected with the army leadership.

Attention is also being drawn to the extremely acute nature of the situation in Iran by all international observers. The New York TIMES, for instance, writes about clear signs that ahead of this country is a lengthy struggle and possible one full of violence. The foreign press draws attention also to the fact that despite the evacuation of some American citizens from Iran, the United States is supplying the country with new consignments of weapons and ammunition. In Tehran, U.S. General Huyser, who has close contacts with Iranian Army circles, is continuing to dominate the situation from behind the scene. Foreign observers are stressing that the U.S. course aimed at establishing a military dictatorship and maintaining its military and strategic positions in Iran remains unchanged.

Shah's Recording

LD011425 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, February 1, TASS--The U.S. television company C.B.S. broadcast a tape recording of the talk of the shah of Iran with the leadership of the General Staff that had been held shortly before the shah left the country. If you create the climate of hostility and hatred between the army and the people and if you order soldiers to open fire, unabashed, and to kill people, the shah said, you can set these two powerful forces one against the other. A prolonged civil war that will thus break out will provide us enough time to prepare countermeasures and possibly to form a government that will outwardly be acceptable for the people in some measures. Thus, we shall gradually rally our forces. I believe that the people must not be given too much freedom, the shah said.

We shall create a more ramified security service to replace the SAVAK, the shah went on. Despite all our orders to the former chief of the SAVAK to arrest and destroy all who declare against the monarchy, we witness the growing cohesion of such forces. It was stressed in the broadcast of the television company that the recording of the shah's speech was made by an "army general loyal to Khomeyni" and that he brought the tape recording to the United States. The authenticity of the shah's voice has been confirmed by a number of American specialists.

Increasing Signs of Civil War

LD011320 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Commenting on the situation in Iran, AFP reports: The struggle in Iran has entered a decisive stage. The wind of mutiny has begun blowing throughout the country. The spirit of revolt has engulfed even the smallest hamlet. The violent, bloody clashes that are taking place everywhere between the armed forces and the opposition constitute in the first place a sign of the beginning of a civil war.

The report on the imminent homecoming of the Ayatollah Khomeyni yesterday gave rise to a wave of jubilation and happiness in the country. The AFP correspondent reports that tens of thousands of people congregated in the squares of the capital. A few minutes after the news of the Ayatollah's imminent homecoming, many colums of demonstrators moved towards the city center. The military authorities, too, attempted to stage a (?counter) demonstration. But hundreds of thousands of people in the city's central avenue barred the movement of a column of tanks and armored cars carrying troops of the Imperial Guard. As a result of clashes between the demonstrators and members of the armed forces, dozens of people were either killed or wounded. According to correspondents' reports, the people on the streets of Tehran used to say that the military authorities intended to make Khomeyni's homecoming a pretext for crushing the antishah opposition and drowning in blood the Iranian people's revolutionary movement. Thus the second part of the plan drawn up by CIA specialists toward the end of December, in which a reactionary military coup d'etat was envisaged, would thereby be translated into action.

The paper ETTELA'AT wrote: U.S. imperialism, the most malevolent force in world history, which is supporting the present regime in order to foment a bloody putsch in Iran, could resort to every curelty and ruthless action. ETTELLA'AT emphasizes: But the implementers of this putsch ought to know that the entire Iranian people will rise in struggle against the putschists.

According to an AFP report, the Ayatollah Beheshti, the well-known Tehran religious personality, has said: The opposition, too, is preparing itself for a probable exacerbation of the situation. According to the ayatollah, throughout Iran groups from among the opposition to the regime, who are prepared at the first command to embark on armed struggle, have been formed.

The UPI agency has reported that hundreds of Americans, Europeans and Japanese have left Iran in view of the mounting possiblity of a headlong collision between those for and against the regime. UPI noted that during the next few days another 5,000 Americans will leave Iran mainly on military transport aircraft.

The Washington POST has referred to the U.S. State Department's decision on the exit of American citizens from Iran as the most tragic and biggest exodus by American nationals from a foreign country (?in modern times) and as a sign of mounting anxiety by the Washington authorities because of the numerous indications of the collapse of order and discipline and the breakdown of the command in the Iranian Armed Forces. The paper wrote: The order to leave is the most convincing testimony to the fact that the Americans have lost their position of influence on the events of a country, which, up to a few months ago, was considered as a bastion for Western interests in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Continuing Unrest

LD011631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov untitled dispatch under general heading: "Iran: Alarming Days"]

[Text] Tehran, 30 January--During the last 3 days the Iranian capital has been in the grip of big antigovernment demonstrations connected with the authorities' refusal to allow Ayatollah Khomeyni, the prominent political and religious figure, to enter the country. The disturbances have primarily occured in the districts adjoining the university and the workers' suburb of (Gumruk). Bitter clashes between demonstrators and military and police units have resulted in casualties.

It is not known how many people have been killed or wounded. The hospitals are overflowing with victims. The streets where the clashes took place are like battlefields: There are burned-out automobiles, barricades consisting of felled trees and torn-up paving stones and there are also bullet holes.

In appeals pasted up on the walls of houses and on fences in the city, the opposition is calling on the population to continue the struggle to secure the resignation of the government and Khomeyni's speediest return to Iran. Only complete victory over the monarchy and its henchmen, a proclamation signed by the National Front states, will bring us freedom and independence. It won't be long now! [ostalos nedolgo!] Do not succumb to the monarchists' provocations, strengthen your unity of action in the just struggle!

The newspapers KEYHAN, ETTELA'AT and others carry reports of the growing discontent in the country's armed forces. Cases are cited of soldiers from garrisons in certain cities refusing to fire on demonstrators and of soldiers deserting to avoid going out onto the streets to take part in punitive operations. It is reported that, having disobeyed orders from the command, about 100 servicemen have been arrested and sent to Tehran where they are to face a drumhead court martial. The situation is particularly uneasy in air force units. Some 50 persons representing the air force participated in a recent antigovernment demonstration in Tehran.

Roundup of Events

LD011547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Text] New York, 30 January, TASS--The United States has recently adopted a course of protracting the continuing acute political crisis in Iran, calculating that efforts aimed at splitting the opposition will, in the last analysis, bring success to the Bakhtiar government appointed by the shah. However, in the opinion of political observers, such a policy is only leading to a further deterioration in the situation in the country, to new bloody clashes and to the deaths of thousands and thousands of people.

R. Clark, former U.S. attorney general, who visited Tehran recently and also met with opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni in Paris, said at a meeting with journalists at UN headquarters that 99 percent of Iran's population are opposed to the shah's regime. R. Clark admits that the Bakhtiar government appointed by the shah is in a state of total isolation. In answer to a question why, in that case, the United States believes Bakhtiar to be a "stabilizing factor" in Iran, he admitted that "U.S. foreign policy is based not on realities but on illusions." "In Iran," R. Clark explained, "we were forced to choose between illusion and despair. We chose the former--the illusion that Bakhtiar is capable of acting as prime minister." Noting that throughout the world the United States supports dictatorial regimes, the former attorney general stressed that such a foreign policy is doomed to failure.

The forces seeking to stifle the antishah and anti-American disturbances in Iran are now operating in various directions. They are aware that Khomeyni's arrival would be a serious blow to their plans to "curtail" the nationwide movement. That is why new barriers are constantly being erected in the path of his return. Although the authorities have announced the opening of the airports, they are still not giving permission for Khomeyni's aircraft to land in Iran.

The Bakhtiar government is also making another kind of maneuver. The premier appointed by the shah stated that he is prepared to carry out a series of "transformations" in the country, but will do so only "within the Constitution." In other words, the present government promises to carry out scanty reforms while maintaining the monarchy. In advertising his "reforms," Bakhtiar is trying to win time and lower the temperature of the popular disturbances. At present, the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE notes, the Bakhtiar government is primarily attacking the participants in the strikes that are paralyzing the Iranian economy.

At a press conference in Tehran, Bakhtiar asserted that the army is not firing on demonstrators at his will and that the unceasing mass killings in the country are the result of the actions of "provocateurs." However, all this is not in accordance with the actual state of affairs and constitutes an attempt to evade responsibility. Bakhtiar has said more than once that the army is under the prime minister's direct control, so, consequently, the mass shootings are taking place on his instructions.

Also unsuccessful was Bakhtiar's trick involving a trip to Paris, allegedly to meet with Khomeyni, which was undertaken to gain time and create the impression that contacts were being established between Khomeyni and the present regime.

Khomeyni rejected this story and said officially in a message to the country's religious leaders: "The report that I will receive Bakhtiar in the capacity of prime minister is untrue. I will not receive him until such time as he resigns, since I do not believe he legitimately holds the present post." The New York TIMES writes today that "relations between the leader of the Shi'ite Muslims and the Bakhtiar government have reached an impasse, and it will be hard to find a way out." Paris' LES ECHOS points to the danger of civil war beginning in the country, for which "all the seeds," as an AFP correspondent puts it, "have already been sown." The authorities' political maneuvers and repressions are only strengthening opposition determination to fight to a victorious conclusion and even to go as far as armed struggle to this end. "Many people are already demanding weapons," a Khomeyni spokesman said today.

Khomeyni himself called on Iranian servicemen not to obey orders from a "handful of senior officers" and not to fire on demonstrators. According to a REUTER report, 172 servicemen have been arrested at an air base west of Tehran and are being threatened with the death penalty. One junior air force officer told a REUTER correspondent that about 500 people suspected of "disloyalty" to the regime have recently been discharged from the air force.

In Tehran yesterday about 15,000 people threw stones at the gendarmerie main administration, stopped the car of gendarme General Latifi in the street and set fire to it, dragged him out of the car and beat him severely. The attempt in Tehran yesterday on the life of American military "adviser" Major Davis, was a new manifestation of the growing anti-American sentiments in Iran. In Esfahan, demonstrators severely beat the American consul. The U.S. Embassy has instructed all members of the families of Americans working in Iran, as well as several categories of American specialists, to leave the country without delay, as it is "on the brink of armed rebellion."

A Washington POST correspondent reports that the other day the contingent of Iranian servicemen guarding the American Embassy in Tehran was completely replaced. This measure came after one of the guards had pointed his submachinegun at an American officer "as a joke." When all 60 soldiers were taken off embassy territory in trucks, they shouted: "Yankees, go home!" Big antigovernment demonstrations are continuing in Tabriz, Abadan, Maragheh, Sari, Hashtrud, Gorgan and other cities. About 300,000 demonstrators marched through the streets of Qom and at least a million took part in a demonstration in Mashhad. In Bushehr, troops loyal to the regime surrounded a fighter base whose personnel were supporting the people's demands.

Beirut, 30 January--The Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI writes today that the shah of Iran has requested Egyptian President As-Sadat to give him "assistance" in the cause of "restoring order and security" in Iran. The shah stated that the only way to achieve this is a military coup, which must be carried out by loyal Iranian Army units. Their actions, he added, would, however, need outside support. As-Sadat, the shah believes, could give him this support.

The monarch who fled his country assured the Egyptian president that actions by Egyptian troops would receive full U.S. support. The shah, AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI continues, also told As-Sadat that on the request of the Americans, Moroccan King Hassan II has agreed to participate in supporting a coup in Iran if that the United States provides military transport planes for shipping Moroccan troops to Iran. As-Sadat, the weekly indicates, has agreed in principle to take part in the operation, which is codenamed "Aswan". Citing reports received from Egypt, AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI reports that Egyptian paratroopers have been placed in combat readiness and are preparing intensively to carry out a "secret task of extreme importance."

Beirut, 30 January--The Iranian contingent of the UN peace-keeping forces in Lebanon has been recalled from here today. Some 600 officers and men have flown to Tehran on the orders of Iranian military authorities.

SOCIAL DIFFERENCES NO GROUNDS FOR SOVIET-SAUDI ENMITY

LD021013 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 14 LD

[Igor Belyayev dispatch: "Saudi Arabia: What Next?"]

[Text] Beirut--Saudi Arabia is a kingdom whose structure is close to an absolute monarchy. The king's power extends to all his subjects. The overwhelming majority are members of the puritanical Islamic Wahhabi sect. Saudi Arabia's foreign policy is determined by the king and is in fact pursued by the crown prince.

The present king, Khalid, is 66 years old. He showed great interest in state affairs when he was still quite a young man. Thus, in 1939 for instance, he accompanied his elder brother Faysal, then Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, to the London conference on Palestine... In 1962, he was appointed deputy prime minister and on 29 March 1965 he became the crown prince. In 1967, after the "6-day war," Khalid in fact became the state's "number two" man.

Is there a special "Khalid doctrine" at the basis of Saudi Arabia's foreign policy? It is not easy to answer this question: When he became king, Khalid confirmed his loyalty to the policy of his predecessor, King Faysal.

In accordance with the principles formulated by Faysal, Saudi Arabia is a nonalined state. It took part in the Belgrade conference which laid the foundations for the nonalined movement and advocates the liquidation of all forms of imperialism and racism, opposes expansionism and advocates total disarmament and the political settlement of all international conflicts. [paragraph continues]

Arab-African dialog, whose aim, as he himself said, is to "help the Arab people of Palestine," began under Faysal. Saudi Arabia is the leader of the Arab countries in the United Nations. It plays an active part in OPEC and many other international organizations. Saudi Arabia has advanced a positive program for the settlement of the Near East crisis. Israel, as Faysal has frequently stated, should unconditionally end the occupation of all Arab lands seized in June 1967 and recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state and also return East Jerusalem to the Arabs. Faysal's formula was supported by the eighth pan-Arab meeting in Rabat in October 1974. The PLO was recognized as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The United States did not expect this turn of events. Kissinger admitted at the time that the Rabat decisions had taken him by surprise.

As for Faysal's policy toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, it has perplexed even the Arabs. In particular, here in Beirut several politicians have asked: "Why does Faysal equate imperialism and socialism? Israel, which is supported by the United States, is occupying Arab lands, while the Soviet Union consistently supports the Arabs in their struggle to liberate these lands." Some people tried to explain King Faysal's negative attitude toward communism in terms of his deeply religious nature, which verged on fanaticism. If this really was the reason, then it is not easy to find a logical link here: After all, everyone knows that the Soviet Union has always advocated and continues to advocate freedom of religious faith.

I think that the strongly exaggerated ideas about Saudi Arabia's anti-Sovietism are deliberately created by U.S. and Western European journalists. During an official visit to Moscow in 1932, Faysal said: "I am happy to visit the Soviet Union, which is linked to the countries of my sovereign, his majesty the king, by very strong ties of friendship." There are no grounds for believing that these words were merely a tribute to protocol. And if the situation subsequently changed somewhat, this was by no means our fault.

The Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia have never been at war with each other and they have never had any implacable conflicts. The social systems of the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia are indeed different but surely this cannot be grounds for mutual enmity? In this connection, a statement made in December 1978 by Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh, to a correspondent of the Beirut journal AL-HAWADITH is extremely noteworthy: "No one is a greater enemy of communism than Saudi Arabia. But we do not believe in altercations and we see no advantage in continuing our campaign against the Soviet Union."

In its relations with all countries the Soviet Union consistently adheres to the principle of noninterference in other states' internal affairs. As for the moral values of which King Faysal spoke so frequently, in both Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union the people choose the values which accord most with their interests and aspirations. After all, the question of whether Saudi Arabia's subjects are acting correctly in adhering to Wahhabi postulates is never raised in the Soviet Union. That is their internal affair....

King 'Abdul 'Aziz ibn Sa'ud had 42 sons. The 34 of them who are still thriving make up the backbone of the ruling family in Saudi Arabia and hold key posts in the state. But decisions on particularly important issues are taken by the "inner six," a sort of "secret council of the Saudi Crown." It is precisely this council which elects the king--as a rule not the son but the brother of a dead or deposed monarch. Thus, in 1965, King Faysal took over the throne from his elder brother, Sa'ud. The same "inner six" elects the crown prince.

The Saudi Arabian press alleges that there are no contradictions within the Sa'ud family. This is quite difficult to imagine if you consider that while having a single father--Ibn Sa'ud--the present princes of the blood have different mothers. One of these--(Khossa Akhmed az-Suddairi)--displayed especial persistence in preparing her seven sons for running the state. In March 1975, the eldest of them--Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz--was proclaimed crown prince. He was born in 1922. As a "prince of the blood" he received a thorough secular and religious education. Prior to the assassination of King Faysal he occupied the post of minister of the interior--the most important in the kingdom. He now virtually runs Saudi Arabia on behalf of King Khalid. The crown prince always emphasizes that he is an advocate of "evolutionary absolutism."

Fahd is an experienced political figure who has an excellent knowledge of Near Eastern problems. In the past he repeatedly headed the Saudi delegation in the Arab League. Under King Faysal he conducted all business with the United States. In 1974, he signed the Saudi-U.S. cooperation agreement. It is evidently precisely for this reason that the U.S. press began calling him "a loyal friend of America." Indeed, he initiated [stoyal u istokov] Saudi Arabia's "special relationship" with the United States and it was he who said that the United States "is not only the most important consumer of our oil and a supplier of the latest equipment, America is our partner."

The United States also supplies Saudi Arabia with ultramodern weapons. One of the latest military deals was the sale of F-15 fighter-bombers to Riyadh. Much was spoken and written in the Near East about this deal because it was part of a "package"--a composite deal providing for the sale of military aircraft to Saudi Arabia, Israel and Egypt. True, the more up-to-date F-16 fighter-bombers were earmarked for the Israeli Air Force, but the crown prince was not upset by this fact. At that time he believed that nothing could shake the "special relationship." But....

August 1978 came along. Washington announced the Camp David talks between Carter, Begin and As-Sadat. Fahd did not conceal his positive attitude toward the forthcoming talks. He hoped that the United States would bring pressure to bear on Israel and would secure concessions to the Arab's legitimate demands from that country. In an interview published in the journal ARAB OIL, the crown prince stressed that the Arabs had made every possible sacrifice that they could, and now the other side, that is, Israel, had to make sacrifices. The agreements and accords published after Camp David dashed all of Fahd's hopes. The import of these agreements boiled down to the fact that the Arabs would have to make more and more new sacrifices.

Saudi Arabia's reaction to this anti-Arab bias in a Near East settlement was--at least in form--couched in traditionally restrained terms: Saudi Arabia "did not accept Camp David." President Carter had not expected this from Fahd.

For the first time in many years Saudi-American differences stood out clearly. It is even possible to talk of a clash of interests between Saudi Arabia and the United States. Of course, Fahd had expected quite different news from Camp David. The crown prince realized not only the anti-Arab essence of the agreements reached there. He felt keenly that Carter, Begin and As-Sadat had prepared a secondary role for Saudi Arabia in Near East affairs...

These decisions could not fail to produce countermeasures. At the beginning of October the prince made it plain that Saudi Arabia would participate in the ninth conference of heads of Arab states in Baghdad. It will be recalled that Iraq proposed the conference after the Damascus meeting of the leaders of Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO, which condemned the Camp David decisions. Despite his participation in this conference, the crown prince did not, as might have been expected, renounce the "special relationship" with the United States. Nevertheless, an extremely remarkable process began in Riyadh.... After Baghdad, Fahd stressed: "Saudi Arabia believes in the need for a just peace in the Near East. The basis of this must be the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the return of all Arab land occupied by Israel, above all East Jerusalem!"

If Saudi Arabia's position had not been so resolute, its authority in the Arab world would undoubtedly have been shaken--which is precisely what Carter, Begin and As-Sadat are seeking. However, the Saudi Arabian rulers certainly do not intend to give up their dominant role in the region.

As the Beirut magazine AL-KIRAH AL-'ARABI wrote recently: Western diplomatic circles have noted the Carter administration's desire to use Egypt as the chief lever of U.S. influence in the Near East. This is precisely why, the magazine emphasized, the Egyptian press permitted itself, after the Baghdad meeting ended, to call Saudi Arabia's policy in pan-Arab affairs almost...pro-Soviet.

Fahd has not forgiven Brzezinski, who prepared the scenario of the Camp David talks for President Carter, for his manifest reluctance to show any interest in Saudi Arabia's attitude toward the talks which were to be held. Washington had evidently decided that there was simply no need for such a "trifle." The crown prince undoubtedly adhered to a different viewpoint, as evidenced, in particular, by his stand at the Baghdad conference. For the first time in 4 years, almost all the Arab heads of state approved, in the final analysis, anti-American decisions!

The "third man" of the kingdom is 54 year-old Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. In 1962, he became commander of the National Guard, which insures national security. Only bedouins are recruited into its ranks. It has 60,000 men.

The prince's very close links with Saudi Arabia's largest tribes guarantee him dependable support. Following the assassination of King Faysal, 'Abdullah laid claim to the role of crown prince. As the result of a compromise, he agreed to become Saudi Arabia's second deputy prime minister. Now he is energetically rearming his devoted bedouin units.

Prince 'Abdullah is considered the leader of the so-called "traditional wing." He is believed to take a conservative stand on the question of Saudi Arabia's modernization. Nevertheless, he maintained close ties with Jumblatt, the late well-known progressive Lebanese figure. 'Abdullah's brother--Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, now Saudi Arabia's defense minister, who also hopes to be crown prince--believes that this friendship compromised 'Abdullah. The latter, on the contrary, is convinced that "pro-Saudism" and "pro-Arabism" will only help him.

The son of the assassinated King Faysal--Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who now holds the post of the kingdom's foreign minister--is very influential in the ruling Sa'ud family. He is in his thirties. He is a graduate of Princeton University in the United States. Prior to his present appointment, Prince Sa'ud dealt with oil--in other words, he had a direct bearing on the shaping of Saudi Arabia's foreign policy. Despite the decisions adopted at Camp David, Prince Sa'ud deemed it possible to declare at the Baghdad conference that the "American umbrella" solves all of Saudi Arabia's security problems. [paragraph continues]

Is it possible that he does not know of the well-known U.S. plan providing for the kingdom's occupation by Israeli paratroops in the event of the reemergence of the question of imposing an oil embargo?

At the same conference, Prince Sa'ud made it clear that he does not consider the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries supporters of the Arabs in their struggle for a just Near East settlement. What is this--a conservative approach to the events taking place in the Near East? The force of inertia, so to speak? And yet, it is perfectly obvious that the Near East after Camp David requires a new interpretation of many vitally important problems.

King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd frequently avoid calling things by their proper names. And after Camp David their statements are characterized by the same reserve. It manifested itself even when the whole Arab world was waiting for unequivocal condemnation of U.S policy in the Near East from them. But Khalid and Fahd confined themselves to condemning Israel! "Quiet diplomacy" was being carried on as before. Meanwhile, a situation demanding urgent decisions has taken shape. The United States and Israel, as well as As-Sadat who is playing up to them, believe that the Arabs' unification in the struggle to resolve very urgent problems will prove impossible. As we see, Saudi Arabia is faced with a historic choice: Either to uphold the Arabs' interests, and their own national interests along with them, or to risk too much by continuing to distract themselves with obsolete ideas.

ISOLATION MAKES AS-SADAT PARROT WESTERN, PRC ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD011119 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[TASS political observer S. Kulik article: "Anti-Sovietism Through Fear"]

[Text] Egyptian President A. as-Sadat took advantage of his stay in Khartoum to make hackneyed anti-Soviet statements which he has often repeated recently. And you do not have to be a specialist in stylistic analysis to realize whose voice As-Sadat was speaking with. The slanderous fabrications on how the "Soviet Union is trying to destabilize the situation in the Near East and Africa" are borrowed from the imperialist press. And the inventions about Moscow's "dark designs," of which everyone who is familiar with Maoist phraseology is sick to death, are clearly fed to him from Beijing [Peking].

Why did As-Sadat have to take this role? The answer suggests itself. The present policy of deals which is being implemented by the Egyptian president behind the backs of the Arabs meets with neither support nor understanding not only outside Egypt, but even among Egyptians themselves. As-Sadat is in complete isolation in the Near East and throughout the progressive world. Under these conditions he has to seek friends and allies among the most reactionary forces in the West and the East, paying for their support, in particular, with statements which suit them.

Fear and impotence are concealed behind these unsubstantiated statements which As-Sadat made immediately after his meetings in Aswan with the shah of Iran. Events in that country hint that a pro-American policy is not a panacea against all ills and American weapons do not dispose of responsibility for an antipopular policy....

"Surely it was the talks with the shah which led the Egyptian president into such acute confusion?" the French newspaper L'HUMANITE suggests reasonably, commenting on the Egyptian president's fabrications.

CAIRO'S SUPPORT FOR U.S. POLICY IN IRAN 'ODD'

LD011800 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Events in Iran and Cairo's Attitude"]

[Text] The Arab countries and the whole world are following with much interest the developments in Iran. Most important of these events, no doubt, is the return of the leader of the Iranian religious opposition, Ayatollah Khomeyni, to the homeland after a long exile. It is common knowledge that Khomeyni is calling for the liquidation of the monarchic system and for the proclamation of an Islamic republic. At the same time, rumors are being circulated in Tehran that the U.S. General Huyser has, together with senior Iranian military officials, drawn up a plan for a coup.

The overwhelming greater part of the Arab press is adopting a cautious attitude toward U.S. attempts to blatantly interfere in Iran's internal affairs, and toward the U.S. effort to maintain the ruling regime there, regardless of cost. There is, in the view of the Arab world, a special basis for such a stand. In the era of profound U.S. influence, Iran used to be--regarding Middle East issues, oil issues and several other issues that concerned the Arabs' interests directly--under the U.S. thumb. For many years Iran provided the greater portion of oil imported by Israel, even at the time of Israel's direct confrontations with the Arabs. As a result of pressure by the opposition, the oil imports to Israel have come to a halt now. Among other demands by the Iranian opposition are: the severance of all relations with Israel; decisive support for the Palestinians' just cause and also the cause of all the Arabs struggling against Israeli aggression and expansion.

In light of all these facts, the attitude that has been adopted by official Cairo and by a number of the Egyptian newspapers toward the current events in Iran seems, to say the least, odd. Cairo is displaying overt hostility to the Iranian opposition, blindly reiterating nearly all that is being said about this issue overseas. Cairo's desire to please the United States is so strong that it did not escape the attention of Washington, which is now urgently searching for allies in the fight against the popular movement in Iran. This role has been until now played by Israel. In addition to CIA specialists, a group of Israeli specialists working in secret organizations have been sent to Iran. Thus, Egyptians are needed so that all those taking part in the Camp David agreement are represented in Iran.

We, nevertheless, cannot overlook what the Beirut AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI has reported, that the United States does not object to dragging the Egyptian army into intervening in Iran. When commenting on Cairo's attitude toward events in Iran, observers note that this attitude is nothing but a direct result of Egyptian foreign policy turning toward the United States. Cairo, which regards U.S. policy as its yardstick, also takes from this policy all its negative aspects, even those aspects which directly conflict with the vital interests and rights of the Arab peoples, not to mention their conflict with the interests of the other peoples who are struggling against persecution and exploitation.

U.S. PLANS FOR SINAI AIRBASES REPORTED

LD020008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Text] According to the Beirut paper AN-NAHAR, before Ayatollah Khomeyni's arrival in Tehran, Egyptian President as-Sadat--presumably at the request of the Iranian shah and his transatlantic patrons--tried to persuade the leader of the religious and political opposition to agree to the preservation of the monarch in Iran.

For this purpose, a special Egyptian delegation was sent to Paris, where he was living in exile, but Khomeyni refused to meet it. As reported earlier, As-Sadat consented to the shah's suggestion that Egyptian troops should be sent to Iran if the United States thought it necessary for the purpose of preserving a regime of which they approved. Evidently, As-Sadat is trying to justify the stake that Washington has placed on him.

This is confirmed by a report from the Washington correspondent of two Israeli newspapers, ALHAMISHMAR and the Jerusalem POST. After speaking with a prominent Pentagon official, he immediately sent off a telegram to the the editorial office saying that the United States would like to get control of two airbases on the Sinai Peninsula which were built by Israel. Both these bases--'Ezyon and Eytan--are on territory which Israel agrees to return to Egypt after the signing of a separate peace treaty, and which, under the treaty, are to be demilitarized. But the Pentagon opposes their being dismantled. In light of the events in Iran, the United States intends to see that the bases are preserved, and handed over to Americans, for the sake of insuring American strategic interests in the Near East and adjacent areas. Presumably, this desire is not built on sand. And it is possible that there have already been some soundings taken in Cairo, otherwise the Pentagon would be hardly likely to allow such information to be leaked to the press.

PRC ALINEMENT WITH MIDEAST REACTION ASSAILED

LD311455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[V. Fedorov article: "In Alliance With Reaction"]

[Text] Beijing's [Peking's] diplomatic activity in the Near East, particularly in the Persian Gulf, has intensified appreciably lately. As France's LE MATIN writes, China has never been so active in a zone where it has hitherto enjoyed virtually no influence.

For instance, last year Beijing established diplomatic relations with Sultan Qabus' regime in Oman. Now a large group of Chinese representatives has arrived in that country. They are reportedly not only quickly preparing to open an embassy but are also advising the sultan's army which, with the aid of Western weapons, is carrying out punitive operations against the Oman National Liberation Front. In this connection Beirut's MIDDLE EAST REPORTER weekly has written that Sultan Qabus has found in the Beijing regime a new ally in implementing his reactionary policy line in the region.

This turn of events has not particularly surprised observers since the remarks of the Beijing leaders, who have called the patriots of the southern Arabian Peninsula "subversive forces" and who have welcomed CENTO's actions to suppress them, are well known. And now Beijing has tacitly approved the replacement of the Iranian expeditionary forces in Oman with Egyptian forces. It does not matter whose the troops are, Beijing argues. The main thing is that they serve the interests of fueling tension in the Near East. And if these troops are sent by Egyptian President as-Sadat, so much the better. For his separatist anti-Arab policy line enjoys the total support of the Chinese leadership.

China's supreme leaders have unambiguously approved the so-called "framework for peace" that has been elaborated by the Israeli and Egyptian leaders with Washington's mediation and which effectively conceals collusion by Arab reaction with the Israeli aggressors and international imperialism. This collusion is directly aimed against the national liberation movement in the Near East--something which has been repeatedly noted by the leaders of progressive Arab states.

Beijing's support for the reactionary regime in Oman and approval of the behind-the-scenes Egyptian-Israeli collusion are links in the same chain. They reflect the general foreign policy trend of Mao's heirs who are now active partners of reactionary, imperialist circles. The Chinese leaders are forming a bloc with reactionary forces in various areas of the globe, including the Near East, setting themselves a dual goal. First, they hope through combined efforts with the West to impede the struggle by those who advocate detente and the consolidation of peace, security and the peoples' freedom. Second, through its servile fawning on imperialism, Beijing hopes to win the latter's favor and to obtain multibillion-dollar loans and the latest armaments.

This also explains the rapprochement which is becoming apparent between Beijing and Tel Aviv. Howard Squadron, head of the American Jewish Congress, who recently visited China has reported that he was given to understand in Beijing that China no longer insists on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories seized during the 1967 aggression. This report has caused optimism among Israel's ruling circles. According to AP's correspondent in Jerusalem, it has been announced there that Israel will "possibly take a step toward China via the United States with a view to establishing relations between the two countries at a level appropriate to present conditions."

The report is couched in extremely vague terms but its meaning is extremely clear: It means that Beijing, openly betraying the Arab peoples' interests, has become the direct accomplice of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East.

ALGERIAN FLN CONGRESS ENDS PROCEEDINGS

LD011258 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, February 1, TASS--The Fourth Congress of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria ended its proceedings. For five days the delegates had discussed problems of the further development of the country. The Charter of the National Liberation Front was adopted. It determines the structure of the party and its role in various spheres of state affairs and also the functions of the leading party bodies.

The delegates passed a series of resolutions confirming the further development of Algeria along the road of socialist orientation. The congress elected the leading bodies of the party, the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, and elected Colonel Chadly Bendjedid, a former member of the Revolutionary Council of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and commander of the Second Military District, to be secretary-general of the front. According to the charter of the party, he automatically becomes candidate for the post of president of the country. The presidential elections will be held on February 7th.

The congress discussed and adopted a draft resolution on amendments to the Constitution of the republic which envisages, specifically, the institution of the post of prime minister and vice president of the country and determines their rights and duties. The delegates resolved to convene an extraordinary congress of the National Liberation Front Party to discuss Algeria's economic development plan.

The congress endorsed a series of resolutions on the country's foreign policy, problems of culture, education, information and socio-economic problems.

The congress went on record in support of the just struggle by the peoples who are fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism and Zionism, for freedom and national independence.

Congress delegates expressed serious anxiety over the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. The Zionist-imperialist conspiracy in that region, the general political resolution emphasized, has the main purpose of liquidating the Palestine resistance movement. This resolution emphatically condemns the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreements and points to their anti-Arab trends.

The congress participants spoke in support of the decisions of the conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries in Baghdad and welcomed the efforts of states, members of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, designed to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The delegates denounced the Israeli aggression against sovereign Lebanon. They emphasized that Tel Aviv's activity was aimed at the partition of the country and the setting up of another seat of tension in that region.

Chadly Bendjedid Address

LD011630 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, February 1, TASS--"I shall make every effort to continue the cause which was started by Houari Boumediene, the late president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, to strengthen and make irreversible Algeria's socialist choice and retain our national independence in the broadest sense of the word". This statement was made to the delegates at the Fourth Congress of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party by Colonel Chadly Bendjedid, who was elected the party's general secretary and who became the only candidate for the presidency of Algeria. The correctness of Algeria's socialist choice, Chadly Bendjedid pointed out, was endorsed by the people during the period difficult to the country, the period connected with the passing of Houari Boumediene. The activities of the state bodies in the period vividly showed that a firm basis has been set up in the country for a further headway along the lines of progress. He called on all the members of the FLN Party and all the patriotic forces of the country to render all kinds of assistance to the country's new leadership in the solution of complex tasks which it will face in the future.

WEST REEVALUATING TURKEY AS RESULT OF IRANIAN SITUATION

LD290712 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Promises and Bases"]

[Text] The same imperialist circles which fostered the shah's regime for a quarter of a century as a "Persian Gulf guard" have started looking for a new base for their strategic interests in the Middle East after the aggravation of the Iranian crisis. It is precisely in this context that the striving of the Atlantic politicians to strengthen their positions in Turkey must be evaluated.

The start for making intensive overtures to Turkey was marked in all evidence by the meeting of the "big four" in Guadeloupe. In keeping with the decision reached there by the leaders of the United States, the FRG, France and Britain, a conference of representatives of these countries was hastily convened in Bonn in order, as the REUTER agency said, to draw up a program for economic aid to Turkey, as one of the "West's strongholds in the Near East." The crisis in Iran, the agency cynically specified, jeopardizes the U.S. intelligence bases in that country and thus increases the significance of similar bases in Turkey, which like Iran borders on the Soviet Union.

The promises of financial and economic aid consequently have the same underlying reasons as the "notorious Truman Doctrine" of the post-war years, which provided for intereference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The NATO partners also intend to involve Japan in influencing Ankara. West German Chancellor Schmidt, the press reports, recently spoke about this with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda, who was visiting the FRG. The chancellor, according to the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, told his guest that the participants in the Guadeloupe conference "expressed concern at the possible spread of the Iranian crisis to other Middle Eastern countries and agreed on the need for urgent measures to prevent any deterioration of the situation in Turkey, which remains the link between NATO and CENTO."

At the same time, talks have started in Ankara on a new agreement between the United States and Turkey "on defense cooperation." Turkey's increased role as the Western bridgehead in the East makes Washington more compliant regarding financial and economic issues, but at the same time Washington refuses to grant Turkey the use of joint military installations on an equal basis.

The "Turkish campaign" by the Atlantic strategists bears out again that they disregard the national interests of their allies in the bloc, seeing them as chess pieces that can be readily sacrificed in risky gambits.

U.S. AIMS IN CYPRUS AFTER IRAN ASSAILED

LD012323 Moscow in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Station commentary: "Cyprus Must Achieve a Just Solution"]

[Text] There are two reasons why once again we are taking up the question of Cyprus, an issue of great interest to the peace-loving world. First, the UN secretary general's representative in Cyprus is in the process of pursuing his consultations for a resumption of the intercommunal talks.

Second, it appears that there are efforts afoot to drag Cyprus into the events connected with Iran. In view of the endangered state of its military bases and support points in Iran as a result of the growing strength of the antishah movement, the Pentagon has been compelled to seek (?something) of a replacement for its operations in western Asia which have received a jolt.

Cyprus, which has long been an object of interest for the American and NATO generals, occupies an important place in the list of alternatives under consideration. It is worth noting in this connection that the question of the resumption of the intercommunal talks goes beyond the circle of the internal problems of Cyprus. The uncertainty in the country and the fact that the Cyprus problem is still unsettled inspires new hopes in the minds of those who plot against the sovereignty of the country and want to transform it into a new support point for the policy of imperialism and neocolonialism in this region already full of dangerous disputes. All of this does not only amount to a reminder of the necessity of solving the Cyprus problem--the question of an urgent settlement of the Cyprus issue becomes extraordinarily serious. Achieving a just settlement is also a pressing question because NATO circles have recently increased the intensity of their political pressure on Cyprus to reach a settlement that would suit their own purposes.

The Cyprus problem is on the agenda of the talks of Washington's representatives in Ankara, Athens or within NATO circles. The allegedly new initiatives of American diplomacy in connection with Cyprus, whatever guise they may take, cannot mask the essence of Washington's Cyprus policy. This policy remains, as of old, a policy that aims at dragging the search for a solution of the Cyprus problem from the straight road indicated by UN resolutions onto the twists and turns of NATO's road. The difference between the two methods of settling the Cyprus question is obvious.

The basic principles of the UN resolutions concern the necessity of preserving the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and respect for its nonalined policy. The UN resolutions envisage the stoppage of outside interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus in any form. Both representatives of democratic social circles in Cyprus and the president of the republic, Spiros Kiprianou, have often stated the necessity of implementing these principles. The U.S. and NATO plan for the settlement of the Cyprus problem, on the other hand, is diametrically opposed to the interests of the people of Cyprus in view of the fact that they aim at the extinction of Cyprus as an independent country with unified territory [tum toprakli].

It is self-evident that the Cypriots themselves should themselves seek, through intercommunal talks, settlement of internal questions concerning Cyprus. This is why the initiative of the representative of the UN secretary general for the resumption of the intercommunal talks received interest and attention in Cyprus. The Cypriot press reports that the Greek Cypriot community is ready for constructive talks with the Turkish Cypriot community. The fact is, however, that the prospect of the resumption of the intercommunal talks should not obscure the external problems concerning Cyprus. It is certain that these problems should be resolved at a broad-based international conference proposed to be held within the framework of the United Nations.

GREEK SOCIALISTS ISSUE INTERPELLATION ON U.S. BASES

LD011328 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Athens, February 1, TASS--At present the United States has over 70 military bases as well as intelligence and "information" centres on the Greek territory. This data is contained in a interpellation in Parliament by a group of deputies from the Panhellenic Socialist Movement to the Greek defence minister.

The interpellation was prompted by recent reports in the Western press saying that the United States intends to transfer from Iran to the Greek island of Crete a number of its military strong points.

The deputies insist that the government clarifies its attitude to such press reports.

USSR-TURKEY SIGN PROTOCOL FOR INCREASED TRADE

LD311207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Moscow on trade between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey in the current year. The protocol provides for a further growth in trade between the two countries and a broadening of the range of mutually supplied goods. The Soviet Union will export machines and equipment, fertilizers, paper, ferrous metals, chemical products, medications and other industrial and raw material goods to Turkey. In turn, Turkey will supply the USSR with traditional agricultural products, ores and concentrates as well as finished articles made by its national industry.

KENYAN-ETHIOPIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY REPORTED

LD311414 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 31, TASS--The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Kenya and socialist Ethiopia has been signed here today by President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam. The treaty reflects the striving of the two sides to strengthen and develop relations based on the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, equality and mutual benefit.

The sides expressed adherence to the objectives and principles of the charters of the United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity. They declared their readiness to oppose consistently expansionist policies by any country or a group of countries and stressed that they will carry on the struggle for a final eradication of colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism and apartheid and for the implementation in full of the provisions of the U.N. declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Ethiopia and Kenya expressed determination to develop bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, military, scientific, cultural and other fields for the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

The treaty concluded for a term of 10 years with subsequent prolongation is subject to ratification in keeping with the constitutional procedures of the two countries.

NKOMO IN MOSCOW CRITICIZES PRC POLICY ON AFRICA

LD272345 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] One of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, has called on the peoples of southern Africa to step up their struggle for freedom and independence. He was speaking in Moscow on Saturday at a seminar called "Africa Fights" and sponsored by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. Joshua Nkomo accused the Western powers of supporting the racist governments in South Africa and Rhodesia in order to be able to continue with the plunder of African natural resources. He told the journalists that the policies of the Chinese leaders run counter to the interests of the liberation movement in Africa.

ZAMBIAN OFFICIAL SAYS RHODESIAN REFERENDUM 'INVALID'

LD011108 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, January 1, TASS--Zambia regards as invalid the results of the "referendum", staged on January 30th by the racist authorities of Rhodesia amidst the white population, said Ruben Kamanga, member of the Central Committee of the ruling United National Independence Party. The results of this farce cannot change anything, the Rhodesian regime is still illegal. The people of Zambia are convinced, he emphasized, that world opinion will not let itself be misled by the results of the "referendum". The economic sanctions, proclaimed by the United Nations against the racist regime, must remain in force. Under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, Ruben Kamanga said in conclusion, the Zimbabwe people will certainly overthrow the detested racist regime.

PUBLIC CEREMONY MARKS INDIAN REPUBLIC DAY IN MOSCOW

ID010959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A public ceremony was held in Moscow 23 January to celebrate India's national holiday--the day of the proclamation of the republic. This meeting in the USSR marked the opening of the 10-day festival of Soviet-Indian friendship.

The Presidium comprised V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom; I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of the public.

The report was delivered by N.V. Goldin, chairman of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. He said that Soviet people pay tribute to the Indian people's achievements in strengthening the country's independence and increasing its international prestige. The Soviet people are sincerely delighted at the successes which the friendly country has achieved in economic, scientific and cultural development. The speaker stressed the tremendous significance of reciprocal visits and meetings between leaders of the two countries in terms of further developing multifaceted cooperation.

The meeting was addressed by J.S. Teja, Indian charge d'affaires in the USSR. He called Soviet-Indian relations an example of fruitful cooperation between countries with different social systems. We are very glad to note that they are constantly strengthening and that their prospects are good, he said.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greet Indian Leaders

ID011001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 79 p 1 ID

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and His Excellency Mr Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Republic of India.

On behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government, and on our own behalf, we cordially congratulate you, the government and friendly people of India on the 29th anniversary of the Republic of India.

The Soviet Union rates highly India's peace-loving foreign policy, its big contribution to the peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and positive role in the nonalined movement. The Soviet Union consistently supports India's efforts aimed at normalizing the situation on the Asian Continent.

Each passing year convincingly confirms that Soviet-Indian relations, which are steadily developing on the basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, meet the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and India and are an important factor of peace and security in Asia and the entire world.

We are confident that the relations of unbreakable friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and India will continue to grow stronger and broader for the good of our countries' peoples and of universal peace, detente and international security.

We wish the friendly Indian people prosperity and progress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

ID012134 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 1 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, February 1, TASS--The land reform is being effected throughout the country on a truly democratic basis and land distributed among peasants. During a short period of time thousands of peasants who had little or no land were given plots, said N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA. Speaking before the soldiers of the 8th Division, he said that the republican leadership is taking extensive measures to increase the welfare of the Afghan people.

As a result of the April revolution, he went on, the mainstays ofreaction and imperialism in Afghanistan were destroyed and there is now complete security and tranquillity throughout the country. We have no disputes with anyone, and all the working people of Afghanistan--worker, peasants and progressive intellectuals--support the new system which acts in the interests of the people. The party and the state have blazed the path to building a society in which there will be no exploitation of man by man.

Building a new society is not an easy job, N.M. Taraki went on. After the victory of the revolution our task is to build an economic and social basis for the further development of the country. This will take time and effort. Special attention should be given to boosting agricultural production and industry. N.M. Taraki urged the entire working people to take an active part in carrying out Afghanistan's new five-year development plan.

He stressed the leading part played by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in building a new society. Our party represents the people and it relies on the people for support, he said.

Speaking of the country's foreign policy, N.M. Taraki stressed that Afghanistan remains committed to the policy of nonalignment and independence. Afghanistan, he said, wants to live in peace with all other states and to follow a policy of peaceful coexistence. The DRA does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and will not allow anyone to interfere in its own affairs.

PRC TELLS ASEAN MAOISTS TO LAUNCH ANTI-VIETNAM MOVEMENT

OW012050 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 1 Feb 79 OW

[Shalygin commentary]

[Text] According to foreign newspaper reports, Beijing [Peking] is instructing Maoist cliques in foreign countries to go all out to launch an anti-Vietnam movement. This station's observer Shalygin writes:

Pro-Beijing Maoist cliques have been put together in many Southeast Asian countries. According to a report by the AFP correspondent in Manila, members of these cliques total about 2,500 in Thailand, 2,000 in Malaysia, and 3,000 in the Philippines, and there are underground Maoist organizations in Indonesia and Singapore. Obviously, these renegades in Southeast Asian countries have also received Beijing's new instructions.

Up to now the targets of their attacks have been the state organs and social and political organizations of the developing countries in that region. They have engaged in robberies, kidnapings and killings. Their purpose is to make the internal situation unstable in ASEAN countries so that it will become easier for their masters in Beijing to realize their long-standing ambition to dominate these countries.

Now Beijing has decided to have the subversive elements in ASEAN countries undertake an additional assignment--to help in the wild movement to abuse and apply pressures on the SRV. It seems that they will begin by instigating local pro-Beijing newspapers and magazines to spread slanders against Vietnam's peace-loving policies. The Maoist cliques can also possibly launch surprise armed attacks from the territories of ASEAN countries against neighboring countries in Indochina. Pro-Beijing subversive elements in border areas between Malaysia and Thailand have been using this tactic until the present. The public security forces in these countries clearly understand the situation.

The fact that China is asking the underground Maoist cliques to launch an anti-Vietnam movement shows that its attempt to draw the governments of Southeast Asian countries into this movement has failed. The new Kampuchea has firmly stated that it stopped the anti-Vietnam provocations perpetrated by the former Pol Pot regime to serve the purposes of the Chinese leadership. Leaders of Thailand and other ASEAN countries have repeatedly stressed their trust in Vietnam's foreign policy and expressed their readiness to maintain neighborly relations and cooperation with this republic. Under the circumstances, Beijing has no choice but to rely on the dubious elements to carry out its anti-Vietnam policy.

Obviously, the Chinese leadership's plan to expand the scope of the subversive activities by the pro-Beijing cliques in Southeast Asian countries, adding anti-Vietnam actions to these activities, will lead to increased Chinese aid to these cliques. This will make the (?subversive) elements inside ASEAN countries more active. As a result, the political situation in Southeast Asia as a whole will become more unstable.

INDOCHINA

HANOI PAPER WARNS PRC ON BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD012142 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

["Peking's Criminal Actions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, February 1, TASS--The ruling circles of Beijing [Peking] have again committed crimes against the Vietnamese people. Concentrating their troops, heavy artillery and aviation near the frontiers of the SRV, threatening Vietnam with war, they continue armed provocations against our country, the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes editorially today.

Chinese troops, the newspaper stresses, repeatedly thrust into Vietnamese territory and opened fire killing many people. Such armed provocations have been stepped up now when Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], deputy premier of the PRC, is staying in the USA where he seeks by every means to establish "American-Chinese cooperation" for carrying out sinister designs against revolutionary transformations in East and Southeast Asia, which is admitted by the American public itself.

Presenting black as white, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says, the Chinese authorities shamelessly slander Vietnam, distort the truth about tension in the frontier, tension which they themselves created. But whatever tricks they may use they will not be able to justify their unseemly actions. The Vietnamese people have always wanted their frontier with China to be a frontier of peace and friendship. But they are determined to repel any encroachements on the sovereignty and independence of their country.

Stepping up their hostile actions against Vietnam, the ruling circles of China only worsen relations between the two countries and undermine long-standing friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. They must bear full responsibility for all the consequences of their reactionary anti-Vietnamese policy, the newspaper stresses.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES USSR'S ARKHIPOV

LD012000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi--Pham Van Dong, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], today received Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet Government delegation at a session of the Soviet-Vietnamese Standing Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Issues of economic cooperation between the USSR and SRV were discussed at the meeting.

On behalf of the VCP and the Government and people of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the Government and people of the Soviet Union for their resolute support for Vietnam's just cause and for their help to the Vietnamese people in the construction of socialism and the defense of the motherland. He expressed the certainty that the combat solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will continue to strengthen and develop.

On behalf of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and the SRV Government, Pham Van Dong conveyed to Leonid Brezhnev, the other members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the entire Soviet people best wishes for successes in the cause of communist construction.

MOSCOW MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-SRV DIPLOMATIC TIES

CW011445 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 30 Jan 79 CW

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Today, 30 January, marks the 29th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Vietnam. This event marks an important milestone in the development of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. The Soviet people who supported the Vietnamese people's valiant struggle against the French colonialists enthusiastically hailed this event. The press in Hanoi [as heard] wrote in January 1950: The Soviet Union's recognition of Vietnam helps the consolidation of Vietnam's international position, further encourages the Vietnamese patriotic fighters and consolidates the Vietnamese patriotic forces' confidence in their final victory.

The establishment of official SRV-USSR relations in 1950 was the direct and logical extension of the revolutionary relations that existed for a long time between the Soviet and Vietnamese communists. The late President Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Vietnamese people, and his comrades in arms always believed that the prospect of Vietnam's national liberation was closely linked to the Soviet Union.

The immortal Marxist-Leninist ideology and the common goals in building socialism and communism and in the struggle for a happy future have always been the foundation of the firm relations between our two countries and peoples. The 29 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations have been years of incessant development and consolidation of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. At every stage, Vietnam has been able to rely on the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance and support. The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples' solidarity and singlemindedness were particulary manifested during the years of fierce struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression. In the new stage--the stage of peaceful socialist construction throughout Vietnam--the Soviet Union gives comprehensive assistance to Vietnam in the rehabilitation and development of its national economy and in implementing the historic tasks set forth by the Fourth VCP Congress.

Together with other socialist countries, the Soviet Union resolutely supports Vietnam in maintaining its correct stand of safeguarding its sovereignty in the face of brutal pressure from the Chinese authorities. In one of his speeches, Comrade Brezhnev pointed out: "We have been, are and shall be on Vietnam's side. Our common cause, the cause of lasting peace, independence of the peoples and social progress, meets with vital interests of millions of people on earth."

Dear friends, the fraternal relations between our two countries and peoples were affirmed last November in the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. This historic document stipulates that the two countries consider mutual assistance and the consolidation and defense of the fruits of socialism as their international obligation. According to the treaty, the USSR and SRV will concentrate efforts on consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world, thus contributing to developing good relations and mutually beneficial cooperation among all nations.

At the sessions of the UN General Assembly and other international forums, our two countries have presented unanimous views on the most important (?world) problems. The SRV representative actively supports the USSR's peace initiatives for disarmament, relaxation of international tension, prevention of the danger of a nuclear war, and so forth.

The USSR greatly welcomes the continued consolidation of the SRV's international prestige. It supports Vietnam's activities as a full UN member, the latter's participation in the nonalined movement and the measures aimed at consolidating [words indistinct] between the SRV and the other Southeast Asian nations.

On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, the Soviet people extend warm greetings to the Vietnamese people and wish them new achievements in their building of a unified, peaceful, prosperous and socialist Vietnam.

PRC REPORTEDLY PIANNING ARMS SUPPLIES TO POL POT FORCES

ID011718 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 1 Feb 79 ID

[Text] According to reports from Western sources, Maoist China is getting ready to sell arms and ammunition to the remnants of the defeated units of the overthrown Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea. According to Peking, military supplies will be ferried out with the help of the Chinese fleet, which will bring equipment to a small coral island close to the Kampuchean coast. The (?very) island has been turned by the Chinese into a stronghold guarded by antiaircraft units and missiles. (?Many) Chinese troops were located on the island.

CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO ASSIST POPULATION NOTED

ID012130 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 1 Feb 79 ID

["Kampuchean People Return to Their Native Lands"--TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, February 1, TASS--Over 120,000 residents of the southeastern Kampuchean province of Svay Rieng returned to their native towns and villages from the country's remote areas to where they had been forcibly removed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, the Kampuchean news agency reports. There is again activity in tens of villages which had literally died out in the years of the rule of the Beijing [Peking] placemen. All rejoice at the thought that the times of terror and violence will no longer recur. Housing is being restored everywhere. Production is being set up at enterprises in the administrative centre.

The representatives of people's power now have a good deal of urgent things at hand, the main of them being to render help to those returning home, and to normalize the life of the province. The hospital in Svay Rieng which resumed functioning has already taken in the first patients. Special groups went out to villages to give medical aid to peasants. The first-priority concern is for children, the future of the new Kampuchea, and for those who suffered from the repressions and became disabled.

Fighting men of the Revolutionary Armed Forces are actively helping the civilians.

JAPANESE PRESS CAMPAIGN ON KURILS A 'GUN SALUTE' TO DENG

OW020049 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 1 Feb 79 OW

[Vladimir Tsvetov dispatch from Tokyo]

[Text] The Japanese bourgeois mass media are raising a hue and cry over Soviet troops being stationed in the southern Kurils. Japanese newspapers are filled with articles criticizing the Soviet Union, but these articles are both groundless and malicious. Take an ASAHI SHIMBUN article for instance. It says: "The latest Soviet action runs against the national sentiments of the Japanese people who ardently desire the return of the northern territories. It obviously conflicts with efforts to improve Japanese-Soviet relations." We can give the following answer to this kind of contention: The Kurils are Soviet territory and the Soviet Union has the right to do whatever it wants on its own land. Any attempt to tell the Soviet Union what it should or should not do is interfering in its internal affairs. The criticism that the Soviet Union is offending the national sentiment of the Japanese people should instead be directed against those Japanese forces who are trying to foment anti-Sovietism instead of explaining the real facts to the people.

Speaking of efforts to improve Japanese-Soviet relations, only the Soviet Union is making such efforts at this time. Japan has merely stated its desire to improve the relationship between the two countries, but it has not tried to back up this statement with deeds. Japan has taken some actions but they were not intended to improve Japanese-Soviet relations. For instance, the Soviet Union has proposed the conclusion of a neighborliness and cooperation agreement, but Japan has even refused to study the draft of the treaty. On the contrary, Japan signed a treaty with China, a treaty which the Beijing [Peking] leaders intend to use as a tool for struggle against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries.

Under these circumstances, the Soviet Union has drawn a natural conclusion: Apparently, the present campaign in Japan was kicked off with malicious intent. It is being used to exacerbate Japanese-Soviet relations and probably was designed to be a "gun salute" to Mr Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], who is due to arrive in Japan in a few days. If so, the Japanese reactionaries have come up with the best possible gift for the very person who opposes the policy of detente and who is threatening Vietnam by assembling troops near the Vietnamese border.

U.S. SKEPTICISM OF DATE ON KOREAN BALANCE OF FORCES NOTED

LD011525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[From military-political review by Col M. Ponomarev and Maj Yu. Gavrilov: "The Pentagon Clings to its Bridgehead"]

[Text] Some 2 years ago, after the arrival of the new administration in the White House, the United States made widely publicized promises to reduce its "military presence" in South Korea. Even then observers noted that Washington was thereby seeking a propaganda effect rather than the real withdrawal of its troops from the South Korean bridgehead. The subsequent development of events has confirmed that it was indeed only a maneuver, in practice covering a regrouping of U.S. Armed Forces in that region. The promised withdrawal of ground units has sometimes been "temporarily" postponed, and sometimes shifted to a longer timetable. Meanwhile the Pentagon has continued to build up its Air Force units in South Korea. U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT points out that in 1978 the U.S. forces in South Korea even increased by 1,500 to total 41,600 servicemen.

Influential circles in Washington have set themselves the goal of making the White House entirely renounce the plans announced earlier. Their representatives occupy high posts in the Pentagon and seats in Congress.

It is apparently these circles which have inspired the appearance of certain "data" widely discussed in Washington, concocted by army intelligence and CIA agents, on the "threat" from the DPRK. However, few people believe in the objectivity of these "data" even in the American capital. "Some people in the administration," the New York TIMES writes in this connection, "are skeptical about the army intelligence data. Officials suspect that the analysis carried out by army specialists could have been adjusted to fit the viewpoint of prominent Pentagon figures and South Korean leaders who object to the Americans' withdrawal from South Korea."

That is said with reservations, but is to the point. Those who would like to secure South Korea as their military firing range in the Far East always hide behind the lying myth about the "threat from the North." That is what is happening now too. Nonetheless the false pretext was enough for the Senate Armed Services Committee to issue a report demanding the "freezing" of the troop withdrawal plans. After meeting with committee members President J. Carter promised to take their demands "into account."

The "hawks" in the Pentagon and Congress are rubbing their hands. But it is obvious that the crux of the problem is not whether anyone will take "on trust" the "data" hurriedly concocted by U.S. intelligence on the correlation of forces on the Korean Peninsula. The main point is something else. The Pentagon does not want to lose the South Korean bridgehead, which is an important element in U.S. policy aimed at military interference in Asian peoples' affairs in the "post-Vietnam era," that is, after the failure of the U.S. aggression in Indochina.

The retention of American troops in South Korea, in the opinion of observers, is nurtured by Beijing's [Peking's] policy, in particular its course of rapprochement with Washington. During the recent visit by a group of U.S. senators to China they were told unambiguously that the Beijing leadership supports the U.S. "military presence" in the Far East and its further expansion into the western Pacific.

It is hardly necessary to say how dangerous that policy on the part of the Pentagon and those who approve it is for the cause of peace and security in Asia. This policy is aimed at undermining the efforts of the Korean people who seek the peaceful unification of the country without outside interference.

FURTHER DEVELOPING SCIENTIFIC TIES WITH MONGOLIA DISCUSSED

LD301627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A talk took place in Moscow on 25 January between V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and D. Maydar, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology. Questions of further developing scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia were discussed.

SOVIET-CUBAN TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1979 SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD020258 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 1, TASS--A Soviet-Cuban goods turnover protocol for 1979 to the tune of more than 4 billion roubles was signed today in Moscow.

The Soviet Union will export to Cuba machines and equipment, oil and oil products, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, timber materials, food and other commodities. Cuba will supply the Soviet Union with sugar, nickel-bearing products, citrus fruit and other commodities.

The talks held, passed in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely understanding and fruitful cooperation. The protocol was signed by the first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR Mikhail Kuzmin and the first deputy minister of foreign trade of Cuba German Amado Blanco. The signing ceremony was attended by Cuban Ambassador in the USSR Severo Aguirre del Cristo.

GROMYKO, PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD020045 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 1, TASS--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and the foreign minister of the Republic of Peru Jose de la Puente Radbill exchanged telegrams on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establisment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

I would like to express confidence, says the cable from Andrey Gromyko, that relations between the Soviet Union and Peru, successfully developing in diverse fields, will go on serving the noble cause of strengthening understanding and cooperation between our peoples, the lofty interests of peace [words indistinct] security.

The Peruvian foreign minister expressed satisfaction over the positive development of relations between Peru and the Soviet Union, the increasing understanding and [words indistinct] the strengthening bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Strong ties between the two countries, he notes, are developing [words indistinct] international arena, too, where Peru and the Soviet Union are guided by the task of strengthening universal (?peace), international security and cooperation in the interests of the peoples' progress and wellbeing.

NEED TO ELIMINATE DEFECTS IN PARTY CADRE POLICY STRESSED

LD301550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0005 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[PRAVDA review on party cadre policy]

[Text] The editorial in PRAVDA deals with party cadre policy. The selection, placing and education of cadres is the core of party work. Great attention was given to this issue at the recent kray and oblast report and election conferences, where it was shown on analysis that party cadres are acquiring new experience and assimilating a Leninist style in all spheres of their activity. Particularly valuable work has been done by the Moscow and Kiev city and Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and Gorkovskaya oblast party organizations in putting the most competent people into responsible positions. It is not everywhere, however, PRAVDA notes, that Leninist principles of selecting and placing cadres are observed with all due strictness and consistency. Certain party committees only poorly understand questions of cadre policy and do not have a reliable reserve.

What this leads to is clearly visible in the example of Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Frequently attracted into the leadership of the rayon and oblast organizations are poorly trained people with no initiative, sometimes simply chosen by random selection, and the movement from job to job of unfit workers who have already compromised themselves continues. It is not surprising that there are still many cases here of breaches of party and state discipline and abuse of office. The education of cadres, the newspaper reminds us, is not a measure to be taken once and for all time, nor is it a campaign. It is a continuous process demanding daily thoughtful work. As a most important component part of the total activity of party organizations, this work particularly does not tolerate a formal approach, a stereotyped attitude or indifference. New people are constantly coming into leadership in various spheres. They have both knowledge and energy, but sometimes lack practical skills or the ability to work in a team.

The correct action is taken by those party committees which pay these people special attention. Without any superfluous tutelage and without replacing them, these committees help the young leaders, directing them to the experience of the best organizers. Cadre policy is a powerful lever by which our party actively influences the course of social development. By daily perfecting their work with cadres, party organizations insure the successful realization of the grand tasks of communist construction, the PRAVDA editorial says.

SOLOMENTSEV LEAVES KIEV, SEEN OFF BY SHCHERBITSKIY

AU010954 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The RSFSR and Moscow city delegations headed by Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and RSFSR Council of Ministers chairman, and Makeyev, Moskovskiy Gorkom second secretary, respectively, which arrived in the Ukraine to mark the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunion with Russia, spent 3 days in Kiev.

Yesterday the Moscow visitors were warmly and cordially received by the working people of the ancient city of Pereyaslav Khmelnitskiy, which is associated with the outstanding event in the history of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples. The visitors were accompanied by Tsybulko, Kievskiy Obkom first secretary, and Gayevoy, Kievskiy Gorkom second secretary.

On the same day the delegations left for Moscow. The dear guests were seen off by Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Borisenko, Vatchenko, Lyashko, Sokolov, Sologub, Fedorchuk, Malanchuk, Pogrebnyak, representatives of party and soviet organizations, as well as of the Kiev city and oblast public.

GURDZHAANSKIY RAYKOM PLENUM MAKES PERSONNEL RESHUFFLE

LD011049 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Gurdzhaani, 17 January, GRUZINFORM--A Gurdzhaanskiy Raykom plenum has been held to discuss organizational matters.

In connection with his transfer to other work the plenum released Comrade Sh. M. Etsadashvili from the post of first secretary and Bureau member of Gurdzhaanskiy Raykom.

The plenum elected Comrade B.I. Shindzhiashvili first secretary, releasing him from the post of raykom second secretary.

The plenum elected Comrade M.S. Samadashvili second secretary, releasing him from the post of raykom secretary.

Comrade Z.G. Manizhashvili was elected Gurdzhaanskiy Raykom secretary.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a major speech at the plenum.

Comrade S. Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, participated in the plenum's work.

BRIEFS

DYMSHITS REGISTERED FOR ELECTIONS--A meeting of the electoral commission of the Khabarovsk City Electoral District No 103 has adopted a motion to register Veniamin Emmanuilovich Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as a candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union in the forthcoming elections. A telegram from Dymshits in which he ageeed to stand for election from Electoral District No 103 was read at the meeting. Earlier, the meeting was informed that Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had been nominated to stand for election from the Khabarovsk City Electoral District, "has agreed to stand for election to the Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union from the Chkalovskiy Electoral District of Sverdlovsk city." [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Jan 79 CW]

PRIMORYE TOURIST CENTER--The Presidium of the Central Council for Tourism and Excursions, the Primorskiy Krayispolkom and the kray Council of Trade Unions have decided to establish a tourist rest center for workers in Siberia and the Far East in Primorye. Tourist facilities in the kray will serve up to 1.5 million people a year, or nearly twice as many tourists as now. Tourist hotels will be constructed in Vladivostok and Nakhodka and camps in Shmakovka settlement and along the Lazurnaya Bay. Considerable funds have been allocated for reconstruction and expansion of existing tourist bases. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 1 Feb 79 CW]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

REPUBLICS SUM UP PLAN FULFILLMENT RESULTS FOR 1978

Georgian CSA Report

LD242052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration of the Georgian SSR has summed up the state plan fulfillment results for the republic's economic and social development in 1978. At the microphone is (?Reza Vladimirovich Basaria), chief of the Georgian Central Statistical Administration:

[(Basaria)] The indices for the republic's economic and social development in 1978 testify that the working people of Georgia have achieved new successes in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The republic's industry fulfilled the state plan both for marketing and for total volume of output. Above-plan output worth R127 million was marketed. This is represented by electric locomotives, vehicles, machine tools, instruments and products of the light and food industries. The target for growth of labor productivity was exceeded. Special successes were achieved by industrial workers in improving product quality. The five-point Star of Honor now adorns more than three times as many types of industrial products than at the beginning of the 5-year plan. Agricultural workers also have cause for joy. The republic procured a record amount of high-quality tea: 430,000 tons; and of grapes: 575,000 tons. This is much more than was envisaged in the plan.

Compared to 1977, the utilization of (?basic) assets rose by 29 percent. Considerable successes were achieved in other branches of the republic's economy and culture. In a word, the working people of Georgia last year made a good start for successful fulfillment of the tasks for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

RSFSR CSA Report

LD270644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The state plan fulfillment results for economic and social development of the RSFSR in 1978 have been reported by the republic's Central Statistical Administration. The national income used on consumption and savings was 104 percent of last year's. The annual plan for marketing of output and of most types of industrial articles was over-fulfilled. Industry is developing at accelerated rates in Siberia and the Far East. The annual plan for marketing of output was fulfilled by the industry of all autonomous republics, krays and oblasts and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad except for Tuvinskaya ASSR, Ulyanovskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts. As far as agriculture is concerned, the RSFSR in 1978 for the first time collected a grain harvest of 136 million tons.

Kazakhstan, Armenia Reports

LD020332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Summary] The industry of Kazakhstan has overfulfilled the 1978 annual plan for the volume of output marketed and the production of most major kinds of products.

Compared with 1977, production of output increased by over 4 percent. The total grain produced was 27.87 million tons. A good harvest of sugar beet and vegetables was obtained.

Over 1 million square meters of housing have been built in Armenia in 1978; over 100,000 people have improved their housing conditions.

AZERBAIJAN SOCIALIST PLEDGES INCLUDE FUEL, ENERGY TARGETS

LD011019 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 January 1979 publishes on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "We Will Fulfill the Plans," a 1,200-word unattributed report on the socialist pledges for 1979 adopted by Azerbaijan's working people. The pledges include the following: "Over and above the plan to extract 120 million cubic meters of gas and to produce 50 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 35,000 tons of motor fuel [motornoye toplivo] by raising efficiency and utilizing production reserves"; "to insure the additional saving of 110 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 142,000 gigacalories of heat energy"; and "to raise the level of the provision of gas supplies to 97 percent in cities and to 75 percent in rural localities."

ROSTOVSKIY OBKOM SECRETARY DETAILS FUEL ECONOMY MEASURES

LD010943 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 January 1979 publishes on page 2, under the headline "A Drop of Fuel, Thrift Is a Law for All," a 1,500-word article by I. Soldatov, secretary of Rostovskiy Obkom, on the measures taken by Rostovskaya Oblast to save fuel on farms. Soldatov notes the importance of fuel-saving measures in view of the increase in farms' machine pool and emphasizes the need for a "comprehensive approach and close coordination of organizational, technical and educational measures." He describes the various economic and administrative measures taken in the oblast to encourage economy in the use of fuel and concludes: "All this is yielding results. In the past year the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have saved 4,816 tons of gasoline, or 1.6 percent of the prescribed expenditure norms, and 12,816 tons of diesel fuel, or 2.1 percent of the norms. Much fuel oil, lubricants and electricity has also been saved.

"But the results could have been better. Not every farm has yet accepted the responsibility for making thrity use of gasoline, fuel, electricity and everything that has been extracted through the difficult labor of oilmen, power industry workers, miners and gas industry workers. We are setting the task of further improving the system of technical services for petroleum facilities [neftekhozaystva] but it is practically impossible to resolve this task through the efforts of kolkhozes and sovkhozes alone. The countryside still receives few fuel pumps and fittings. Farms do not have enough spare parts to repair equipment. Machine operators are pinning great hopes on aid from the USSR State Committee for the Production and Technical Support of Agriculture. Then their contribution to the coffers of economy and thrift will increase considerably."